FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 021 2 February 1987

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USSR-U.S. WEAPONS TALKS CONTINUE IN GENEVA

LD301728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 30 Jan

[Text] Geneva, 30 Jan (TASS) -- This week intensive meetings within the framework of the groups on space weapons, strategic weapons and medium range nuclear weapons have been continuing here at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

There is progress on certain aspects of work on agreeing joint draft documents.

PERLE 'BRUSHES ASIDE' NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD011257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0931 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] New York, 1 Feb -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

Whatever Richard Perle says, the Reagan administration has in mind. It is precisely that conclusion that arises from a reading of the speech the U.S. assistant defense secretary made in Munich.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, citing the text of Perle's speech which has been circulated in Washington, he called any assumptions to the effect that "one fine day the world will be able to free itself of nuclear arms" "stupidity bordering on the absurd." According to the newspaper, this high-ranking Pentagon representative "completely brushed aside the idea of complete nuclear disarmament," calling it "a diversionary tactic" of the Soviet Union. Several Western statesmen had allegedly taken the bait, "in fear of losing public support, if they simply declined" that idea.

After the summit meeting in Iceland, the newspaper recalls in that connection, "the United States agreed with the principle of complete nuclear disarmament, and the White House at the same time stated that that was the 'ultimate goal' of President Reagan."

Although Perle stressed that his statements reflected only "his personal views," that is hardly likely to mislead anyone. The assistant secretary speaks not only for his immediate boss Caspar Weinberger, but also for other extremely influential forces in the administration itself, who have a decisive effect on the formulation of the White House's policy on the issue of nuclear arms. They also do not think of hiding their hostility toward the idea of complete and universal nuclear disarmament, which runs counter to their plans for an unrestrained buildup in U.S. nuclear arsenals aimed at achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is significant that none of the high-ranking representatives of the administration have thought to put Perle in his place for embarking upon these revelations. This can hardly be called an accident in light of the unceasing attempts by Washington to emasculate the positive content of the Reykjavik dialogue and move away from the agreements in principle achieved there.

Charikov on Perle Statement

LD012048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Igor Charikov "Rejoinder"]

[Text] The latest pearl from Richard Perle -- the rejoinder of our international commentator, Igor Charikov, who is at the microphone:

[Charikov] Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, is one of the few Americans who understands and puts into practice his own brand of freedom of expression, who irresponsibly expresses himself and, it goes without saying, with impunity. He recently stated, for example, that the idea of freeing mankind from nuclear weapons was nonsense -- yes, that's just what he said, nonsense bordering on the absurd. Not very likely but a fact, as they say. The authenticity of the quotation can be confirmed by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes, in truth, even this can be said in the United States. However, not by everyone. Let someone try to assert the opposite in public, saying that stockpiling the world with nuclear weapons is nonsense bordering on the absurd. In the most free of countries, it is possible to pay for such words in the literal sense -- by a fine or by imprisonment. In Richard Perle's case, it's water off a duck's back.

Incidentally, on the topic of birds: The assistant secretary of defense repeats the same words so often, albeit with feeling, that it is very tempting to compare him with a certain tropical bird with the ability to imitate people. I hope you understand which bird I'm talking about. In the company Richard Perle keeps there are quite a few birds, too, only of another kind, hawks for the most part, and it is their words and judgments that he pronounces aloud, like the previously mentioned mimic of the human voice.

Perle pronounces these hawks' pearls without thinking of the degree to which they are irresponsible. Freedom, in the given instance freedom of expression, in no way means permissiveness. After all, there should be some boundary in this between common sense and the senseless loathing of mankind. If we're talking seriously, there has been no lack of irresponsible utterances like that of Perle in the U.S. Capitol of late and on the lips of highly responsible individuals. It's enough to recall how President Reagan, in jest as it were, announced the forthcoming atomic bombardment of Soviet towns. He got away with the joke.

Judging by the evidence, Richard Perle will get away with his pearl, too. For not a single one of the administration high-ups has taken on the task of refuting, however slightly, the statement of the assistant secretary of defense which formally, I stress, formally contradicts the speeches and assurances of the White House.

IZVESTIYA ON KAMPELMAN'S 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

PM311925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Melor Sturua article: "Kampelman's Anti-Soviet Carillon"]

[Text] Max Kampelman is the head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. On the eve of the current round of these talks he was promoted to the rank of counsellor.

As the Washington newspapers reported, Kampelman moved up to number 17 in the U.S. State Department hierarchy. However, being 17th on the diplomatic ladder in no way means being a long way down the ranks of anti-Soviets. In the field of anti-Sovietism Max Kampelman is one of the front runners. "Mr Seventeen" brilliantly confirmed his leading position in this little-honored field when he spoke in London recently at the Royal United Services Institute for, naturally, Defense Studies.

Kampelman's speech was neither defensive nor, even more so, studious. It can be described in two words as follows -- aggressive lies. He began with a complaint, or rather a groan. "The government of the Soviet Union... has survived longer than many people expected," Kampelman laments. Indeed, the expectations of the end of the Land of the Soviets entertained by first the Entente and then Hitler have not come about. Mr Kampelman is painfully forced to remember this every year: By a cruel irony of fate he was born on 7 November!

Kampelman went on to say the Soviet Union "evidently continues to exist on the basis of Leninist faith." Precisely is the correct word, not "evidently"! Since it is not in Kampelman's power to put an end to our existence he attempts to distort the point of this existence, attributing monstrous intentions and animal instincts to us. In the latter respect he is a great expert since he once held the post of president of the Friends of the National Zoo society.

Thus this friend of animals and enemy of communism claims that the Soviet Union is striving for world domination through violence, including terror, operating on the principle: "What's mine is mine, and what's not mine will be." Kampelman cites as witnesses Henry Kissinger and... M.S. Gorbachev! Everything is clear as far as Kissinger is concerned. In such cases it is accepted practice in the east to say that a fox will call its own tail as a witness. But surely Mr Kampelman -- a diplomat, lawyer, and doctor of philosophy, no less -- knows about the existence of the international document known as the Delhi Declaration on the Principles of a World Free of Nuclear Weapons and Violence? This historic document bears the signature of a Soviet leader whose name is linked with the introduction of new thinking into international politics, thinking which makes panhuman priorities and values paramount.

The whole point is that when you feel zoological hatred for communism it is as if you are looking at the world through a camera obscura. Our "friend of the anti-Soviet zoo" looks in the mirror, sees his own reflection, or rather the reflection of American imperialism, discerns its essential features, but attributes its bestial characteristics to us. For example, Kampelman claims that "the Soviet regime propagates its credo by force of arms," that "the Soviet doctrine" is "the right to use force," and so forth. Has Kampelman -- a diplomat, lawyer, and doctor of philosophy, no less -- really forgotten his predecessor John Foster Dulles -- also a diplomat, lawyer, and doctor of philosophy and architect of the "position of strength" policy? Has Kampelman really forgotten the instructions Reagan gave him to "conduct dealings with the Russians" exclusively from a position of strength? Can it really be that Kampelman, sitting in Geneva, is ignorant of what Washington has done and is doing out of -- extremely dubious -- kindness in Libya, Grenada, and Nicaragua? (There is no room here to delve into the history of, say, Vietnam, Chile, or the Dominican Republic.)

But Kampelman does delve. He alleges that "the Soviet doctrine... recalls the 19th century Russian tsars." He continues: "Lenin called the Russian empire 'the prison of the peoples.' Lenin's heirs now call it 'the socialist community.'"

All this rubbish can be dismissed as cheap posturing, of course. It is no coincidence that Kampelman has been not only president of the Friends of the National Zoo society but also a member of the board of directors of the Arena Stage theater. The point is that these fabrications conceal a policy of social revenge. Let us again recall Dulles with his policy of "containment" and "rolling back" communism. The Kampelmans of this world -- those who rank 17th or elsewhere in the hierarchy -- would like to replay history and drive the socialist community back into the "prison of the peoples," as is currently happening to the blacks and the Spanish-speaking population in the United States. That is what they would like, but it's not that easy. So they gnash their teeth in impotent malice.

Using the primitive mirror image method, Kampelman obstinately attributes to the Soviet Union the intention of forcing virtually the whole of mankind into its "geopolitical frontiers." (If that is the thinking of a responsible diplomat, lawyer, and doctor of philosophy, no less -- number seventeen, would you believe, in the U.S. State Department hierarchy -- then what can you expect of the creators of the television series "Amerika," which is about the "occupation" of the United by the "Soviets" and UN troops?!)

Let us move on a little. It is not the Soviet Union but the United States -- or rather that country's ruling circles -- who dream of world domination and a Pax Americana. Their imperial dreams are costing the American people dear, but the cost is even greater for those peoples which Washington wants to corral within its "geopolitical frontiers" by force of arms, with the power of the dollar, and sometimes with both together. It is laughable, Mr Kampelman, to hear you express to the "Soviet elite" the "hope" that it will realize that "there is no room for violence in our nuclear age." Misdirected, your message is misdirected. You if anybody should know at first hand why our nuclear age is not moving toward a world without nuclear weapons. Surely your political geography cannot be so poor that you are ignorant of, say, Geneva, Reykjavik, Nevada? Allow me to doubt the possibility of such strange ignorance on the part of the man who ranks seventeen in the U.S. State Department, a diplomat, lawyer, and doctor of philosophy, no less!

Max Kampelman is a fully qualified, card-carrying anticommunist. He once wrote a book entitled "The Communist Party Versus the CIO" [Komparty protiv profsoyuzov]. He is an active member of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a bellicose Zionist organization. So he was perfectly at home when speaking in London. Thus, for example, he alleged not only that "the Soviets are trying to get" equipment and technology from the West but also that they are using our terminology in an attempt to conceal what they are doing with the aid of words like 'democracy' and 'human rights.'" There is another curious lapse of memory here: Who is refusing to ratify a whole number of international conventions in the field of human rights? Who frustrated the successful completion of the Bern forum? Who is spurning the Soviet invitation to come to Moscow for an international conference on humanitarian problems? Who is supporting the apartheid system in South Africa and dictatorial regimes in all parts of the world? All these questions are rhetorical, incidentally.

Concluding his passage on "human rights," Kampelman said: "We have long known that the Soviets' attitude toward Western culture can be defined as a 'love-hate' relationship." There is indubitably a grain of truth in this assertion. Soviet people feel the most profound respect for advanced Western culture. We love Faulkner but hate "Rambo"; we love Mark Twain but hate "Rocky"; we love Jack London but hate "Amerika." In short, we love philanthropic culture but hate misanthropic culture, and particularly its extreme manifestation -- the cult of the nuclear bomb.

Now it is time to return from London, where Kampelman played the orator, to Geneva, where he is a negotiator. Kampelman performed his anti-Soviet carillon on the banks of the Thames not out of love for pure art but to justify Washington's negative stance on the shores of Lake Geneva. Mr Kampelman attempted to cast a shadow over the way the Soviet Union is conducting the talks and attempted to sow doubts about its sincerity and the constructiveness of its compromise proposals and even its serious concessions. At the same time he attempted to whitewash the tactics of endless procrastination to which the American side is resorting, setting forth as the key to sucess "patience and determination to stay one day longer at the negotating table than the Soviets are prepared to." We do not lack patience and determination when it is a question of curbing the arms race. The moratorium on nuclear explosions is a convincing example of this. Time will not wait, however, since irreversible and fatal processes are hanging over the world. Victory at the negotiating table in Geneva must be measured by the yardstick of reason and goodwill, not by who can outlast whom. Because the extra day which Kampelman goes on about could turn out to be "judgment day."

Addressing the audience at the Royal Institute in London, Max Kampelman said, in part: "It worries us that the Soviet Union is a self-styled Leninist state." The number seventeen man in the U.S. State Department with a 7 November birth date will know the Soviet Union is not a self-styled entity but a state whose lawful master is our free and peace-loving people with the banner of the great Lenin as their canopy. What really causes concern is the aggressive course of the self-styled claimants to world domination. This is where the roots of today's troubles should be sought, Mr Kampelman!

TASS FOREIGN EDITOR PM DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD271539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Jan 87

["Putting the Disarmament Problem on a Practical Footing", presented by Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, TASS chief foreign editor]

[Excerpts] Tense discussions are currently in progress in Geneva at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons. The seventh round of these talks began on 15 January. It so happened that these talks reopened exactly a year after the Soviet Union published its all embracing program for the phased elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons for the mass destruction of the people by the end of the century. These proposals announced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on television and the repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the bold initiatives of the USSR in Reykjavik, as well as the Delhi declaration, were some of the most important milestones of the International Peace Year. Leading western observers recognize this fact. It may be recalled that the Soviet-U.S. summit in Iceland, the Soviet leadership made energetic efforts to put the disarmament problem on a practical footing, for the experience of Reykjavik showed the realism of that approach.

APN recently published a brochure entitled Reykjavik: Documents and Materials. It publishes for the first time the full text of the Soviet draft directives to the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States on preparing agreements in the field of nuclear weapons. These directives envisage reducing the strategic forces of both sides by half by the end of 1991 and then reducing the remaining strategic nuclear arsenals over the next 5 years. There is a proposal to completely reduce Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and at the same time to reduce these weapons in the Asian part of our country to the level of 100 warheads.

The right of the United States to deploy [razvernut] 100 warheads on such missiles on their territory is safeguarded. Finally, the directives propose the agreement that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States should depart during the coming 10 years from the ABM Treaty limiting antimissle defense systems while research on the SDI should be restricted to the laboratory. These proposals, which were as their starting point the principles of equal security for both sides, have also formed the foundation of the Soviet position in Geneva. [passage omitted]

The fact the United States is not enthusiastic about holding the talks in an active and constructive manner is indicated by a statement from Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation, who has not concealed that the U.S. delegation will not be making concessions but will be hoping for concessions from the Soviet side. The impression is being created that as before, U.S. delegates at the talks are gambling on trying to achieve unilateral advantages for the United States to the detriment of the security of our country. One cannot fail to draw attention also to the fact that in recent weeks, the military-industrial complex has been making strenuous attempts to push through Congress the new record Pentagon budget for the 1988 fiscal year to the tune of $312 billion, in which there are plans to further increase the U.S. nuclear arsenals, as well as various first strike weapons systems.

Literally not a day goes by without Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger appearing before an audience, trying to scare the Americans with the mythical Soviet threat. He is particularly active in pushing the Star Wars program. Speaking recently in Colorado Springs, the Pentagon chief stated that the administration may soon decide on deployment [razvertyvaniye] of the initial stages of SDI by the start of 1990. Individual U.S. observers consider that in this way, the ruling clique of the military-industrial complex is striving to make the implementation of this dangerous program into an irreversible process and present it to the next administration as a fait accompli. [passage omitted]

Finding that they are coming up against a lack of trust, the Washington propagandists are resorting with increasing frequency to attempts to hush up the Soviet position and to hide the truth from Americans about Soviet proposals on disarmament questions. That was the case, for example, with the recent message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the leaders of the nonaligned countries. The notorious free press of American simply ignored it.

The papers in the United States and other Western countries now sometimes reflect on whether or not it would be best to wait for a new administration to take office before embarking on important disarmament talks from the beginning, going back to the drawing board, so to speak. Under conditions of an accelerating arms race, to spend 2 years doing nothing while waiting for the next presidential elections would be a criminal waste of time.

The Soviet leadership has stated it is ready for a serious examination of any idea aimed at achieving mutually acceptable accords on the key issues of disarmament.

HUNGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS VADIM LOGINOV

AU242144 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Interview given by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov to correspondent Peter Sereny: "Joint Thinking and Cooperation -- NEPSZABADSAG Interview With Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov, who took part in Hungarian-Soviet foreign ministerial talks in Budapest from 19 to 21 January, spent a few days in Hungary. Vadim Loginov and the leading representatives of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry reviewed current international issues, the timely tasks of European security, cooperation, and disarmament, and bilateral relations. Vadim Loginov was received by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Also present at the talks was Boris Stukalin, the Soviet Union's ambassador in Budapest. Prior to his departure, Vadim Loganov received our correspondent Peter Sereny and answered NEPSZABADSAG's questions.

[Sereny] In the past 12 months, ever since the Gorbachev declaration of January 1986, the Soviet Union and several other socialist countries have taken many peace initiatives of great significance. The Budapest appeal f the Warsaw Pact is also one of these initiatives. How do you evaluate the international reception of these initiatives?

[Loginov] The 12 months that passed since Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 have indeed been very important ones. This period started with the Soviet program aimed at eliminating the nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction in general within 15 years, a program that was widely acclaimed all over the world and primarily in the Warsaw Pact countries, including Hungary. This was followed by a sort of further development and widening of this proposal in other directions, and in this respect, the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact -- an appeal that submitted a program aimeds at radically rreducing the level of military confrontation in Europe -- has a distinguished place. This appeal was received so favorably that even NATO could not say no. Instead, it promised to study the proposal and provide an answer by the end of last year.

Indeed, the answer, which is not entirely constructive, was made public at the NATO meeting in Brussels. It is not constructive that, in its answer, NATO mentions reservations and proconditions: for example, the need -- so to say -- to eliminate the so-called advantages in armed forces of the Warsaw Pact in Europe and only then sit at the negotiating table, or the fact that, in their opinion, it is necessary to think first about the form and the mandate of the future talks, as if these issues were not mentioned in the Warsaw Pact proposals. However, with respect mainly to the intensive interest generated by the Warsaw Pact proposals in European circles, NATO signaled its willingness to negotiate not only about the armed forces and weapons stationed in central Europe but also those stationed in the area from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals.

We hope this issue will soon be discussed by the Warsaw Pact and NATO representatives in Vienna. Of course, we are interested in making sure the neutral and the nonaligned countries are not left out of this process because these countries themselves are very much interested in this program and its implementation and also because we think if both sides accepted the proposed disarmament measures -- including their serious verification -- then the neutral and the nonaligned countries could play a particular and positive role as representatives of the countries not directly involved in the confrontation between the Armed Forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

[Sereny] In your opinion, what is the role played by certain socialist countries in working out and implementing our community's coordinated foreign policy?

[Loginov] There is no need "to discover" this role because the activity of certain socialist countries in this respect is already accepted practice. For example, the joint GDR-CSSR proposal made in collaboration with the opposition SPD in the FRG on the nuclear-free corridor to be worked our along the borders of the three countries and on a chemical arms free zone in central Europe is a constructive initiative which is in line with our comon guidelines. Similarly important is the initiative put forward by Bulgaria and Romania on a Balkans free of nuclear and chemical weapons, an initiative also supported by other countries. Such actions are organically connected with the joint initiatives of the socialist community, like the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact or the latest initiative submitted to the United Nations on working out a comprehensive system of international security, an initiative coordinated by Hungary.

[Sereny] The several meetings between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev last year and the latest trip to Moscow by Premier Gyorgy Lazar all were very important stages in Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. These meetings contributed to the increase of our cooperation to new and higher levels. How would you evaluate the political and economic relations between the two countries?

[Loginov] I would characterize them with one word: dynamic. Although the relations between the two countries have generally developed well so far, there has previously been no such dynamism. The above mentioned high-level meetings are deepening this process. This is reflected by the economic and technical-scientific cooperation program up to the year 2,000 -- this program contains large numbers of elements that will contribute to the raising of our science, technology, and industry to the highest world standards. This dynamism is also reflected by the recent agreement signed by our premiers, an agreement that will lay the foundations of a new structure for our economic relations by promoting direct contacts between enterprises, planning institutes, and institutes of scientific research and by creating joint enterprises similar to the recently founded Mikromed Enterprise, about which both PRAVDA and NEPSZABADSAG wrote with appreciation, and by establishing joint scientific production collectives which, adjusting to the complex CEMA program, are able to work out important technical and scientific development programs.

[Sereny] How does the Hungarian-Soviet system of relations fit into the wider scope of cooperation being implemented in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA? What new elements do you see in the mechanism of this cooperation and in the entire approach to it?

[Loginov] Bilateral cooperation is an important link in the cooperation going on in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. As to the new elements present here, I think a new element is the fact that there is more common thinking. I regard this as the most important element. We have gone beyond merely discussing the agreements and the draft protocols and there is now greater stress on disseminating our ideas and sharing and exchanging our thoughts. This will benefit all of us: the Soviet Union and, I also hope, Hungary and the other countries of the socialist community, both intellectually and practically. Hungary, for example, has considerable experience in establishing joint enterprises and direct economic relations not only with the socialist countries, but also with the capitalist ones. The Soviet Union has less experience in this regard and we are interested in thoroughly analyzing your experiences and in making an adequate use of these experiences also in, among other things, the Hungarian-Soviet system of relations.

PRESIDIUM ADOPTS DECREE ON JOINT ENTERPRISES

PM281027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] On 13 January 1987 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree on questions concerning the establishment on USSR territory and the activity of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations with the participation of Soviet and foreign organizations, firms, and management organs.

The full text of the decree will be published in VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOG SOVETA SSSR.

BRUSSELS REPORT PROPOSES CEMA-EEC COOPERATION

PM261407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arranging Cooperation"]

[Text] Brussels, 20 Jan -- The EEC must establish official relations with CEMA as soon as possible. This is stated in a report by Hans-Joachim Seeler, member of the European Parliament from the FRG, prepared on behalf of the EEC consultative body's political commission. The document will be submitted on Wednesday for examination by the European Parliament which is currently sitting in Strasbourg (France).

The FRG parliamentarian is proposing that the sides arrange cooperation in such spheres as the exchange of economic and statistical information, standardization, environmental conservation, the power industry, and scientific and technical links for peaceful purposes, in particular within the framework of the West European "Eureka" technological research program.

"It is wrong to believe," the document stresses, "that cooperation only benefits the socialist countries. In many spheres these states have a considerable advantage over the West. This applies above all to space research, laser technology, and the power industry, including nuclear energy."

WEEKLY "INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD012155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 01 Feb 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, and Viktor Levin, All-Union radio commentator on foreign politics; presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades! We often say: two worlds; two policies. No matter how banal and trite this definition may seem at first sight, I simply cannot do without it today because it reflects, with absolute accuracy, the essence of the present foreign political situation and the nature of the phenomena and deep-laid processes taking place in international relations. The events of the week we are examining have distinctly and contrasting illuminated the main thing, as indicated by the responses of the foreign mass information media reaching our editorial office on the work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech to it, and the reaction of the world public to the traditional State of the Union address by the U.S. President. What runs through all the utterances is the thought that Moscow's gaze is turned to te future, that its course is imbued with concern for peace and for man, but Washington, as before, sets its hopes on the policy of the big stick which is now a space stick, and the Reagan administration has no wish at all to renounce its imperial ambitions and its dangerous playing with fire. But, to take everything in good order: The press, radio and television in many countries continue to comment widely on the plenum of our party's Central Committee held in Moscow on 27-28 January and devoted to the problems of restructuring and the CPSU's cadre policy. Purposefulness, consistency, fundamentality, and creative boldness are the features of the plenum's work. It presented a model of the creative development of Leninism in the conditions of the present-day period, a model of the unity of world and deed, writes the organ of the Czechoslovak Communists, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO. Comrade Gorbachev's report sets forth an impressive program for the development of Soviet society, a program of peaceful and creative work for the Soviet people, notes the Mongolian UNEN. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper -- which, with the best will in the world, one cannot suspect of sympathy for communism in general and our state in particular -- emphasizes that the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demonstrated that the party found in itself the strength and the courage to set the course for restructuring, having condemned the negative tendencies of the past, and approved the policy of expanding socialist democracy. The resolution adopted, the newspaper writes, talks unambiguously of the striving of the U.S. militant imperialist circles to break the military-strategic parity and of the necessity, in these conditions, of an all-round strengthening of the USSR's defense resources.

[Levin] You quite rightly say the decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the report delivered to this plenum by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and the plenum resolution have also caused very wide interest in capitalist countries, but in this regard I would like to note the following detail: Our friends, communists and representatives of other progressive forces warmly support of our decisions and give them a just, synonymous and positive appraisal. Regarding the capitalist press, then -- for instance, I have seen the views of the British TIMES, the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the French LE MATIN on this account -- in my opinion, what slips through these commentaries is, if you like, a suppressed anguish about the fact that the Soviet Union is not prepared to go so far that it might change the nature of our state. This anguish shows through clearly.

[Kornilov] Nikolay Ivanovich, it seems to me that one should also note the following. The fact is that not all the organs of the bourgeois press illuminate objectively the important event which took place in our country. After all, attempts are being made in the same United States to silence the outcome and the documents of the plenum, and

ill-intentioned attempts are being made to distort the essence of the processes taking place in the Soviet Union. In this regard, Cherveny, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an eminent public figure in the United States, put it well, he said the solution of the problems which the CPSU and the Soviet people have so resolutely embarked on will undoubtedly lead to a growth in the Soviet Union's economic might and the unfolding of democratism and the acceleration of the rates of progress in all spheres of Soviet life, in spite of the prophecies and slander of the anti-Soviets.

[Agayants] Regarding all that has been said about the work of our party plenum, about the restructuring taking place in our life in relations with other countries, I would like, comrades, to draw your attention to an extremely interesting document published in the last few days. I am thinking of the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the procedure for the formation on the territory of our country and for the activity of joint enterprises, international associations and organizations of the USSR and other CEMA member-countries. I shall not go into detail; I will just note that the resolution is wholly aimed at deepening socialist integration, and at a closer amalgamation of the scientific-technical and production potential of the states of the socialist community. This is a new and complex thing, but, undoubtedly, an extremely promising thing which will help raise our cooperation to a qualitatively new degree.

[Levin] I would like to add that the adoption of the cited resolution on joint enterprises is of huge fundamental significance inasmuch as it creates a sound legal base for the development of such enterprises. We know that in practice they already exist. Well, suffice it to recall the cooperation of the Ivanovo machine-tool builders with Bulgarian machine-tool builders. Amalgamated enterprises already exist there, but these enterprises, as Comrade Kobaidze, director of the Ivanovo works, has said, are encountering great difficulties precisely because of the unresolved state of a whole series of legal issues. Now these issues have been resolved, and, undoubtedly, this very progressive form of developing economic relations between socialist countries [changes thought] and here one has to bear in mind not only economic relations. After all, joint work also unites us, it strengthens friendship, so it has huge political significance. So these joint enterprises will, of course, get new development, and there is a great future for them; there are no doubts on this count. Undoubtedly, this meets the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the interests of our community as a whole.

[Agayants] On Tuesday 27 January, the first day of work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum when Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a report to it, across the ocean in Washington, at a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the head of the White House, Ronald Reagan, made a speech. It was announced beforehand as one of the most important in all the years in power of the current Republican administration, as almost an epoch-making event in the year of the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution. Alas, nothing new was heard in it. As an ABC-TV commentary said, the President has not changed his basic stance on Star Wars, on aid to the Nicaraguan contras, or on the budget. His program is a classical recipe for political deadlocks in the forthcoming year, the TV company noted. Hackneyed anti-Soviet fabrications alternated in Reagan's address on the state of the union with counterfeit statements about the Reykjavik talks, avowed assurances to continue to support the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries with malicious accusations of terrorism against the Soviet Union. In a word, all this rhetorical cocktail talk was patently tainted, and once again it confirmed the obvious; that is, that Ronald Reagan's administration is absolutely out of step with the times and is contemplating no new approaches or shifts. This stance by the White House, unconstructive and lacking in good will, was seen as a mockery of the hopes and aspirations of millions of Americans. Americans are particularly worried, of course, that Ronald Reagan himself, and his aids, are going all out to resist the curbing of the arms race and are endeavoring by hook or by crook to put it into near-earth orbit as soon as possible.

[Levin] Well, we've been saying, quite rightly, that the international situation remains complicated, difficult, tense, and the fact the United States intends to conduct another nuclear explosion on 5 February is clear evidence that the U.S. policy is not becoming constructive. Nonetheless, it's important to note that there are encouraging elements. I see one such element in the results of last Sunday's Bundestag elections in the FRG. Consider, comrades: One can already say quite definitely -- and there is virtual unanimity on this among political observers in the FRG itself -- that victory has gone to those parties and those politicians who have been stressing the need to carry out a constructive, realistic policy directed toward detente. On this the Free Democrats have gained, and on this the Greens have very noticeably strengthened their position. There's no disputing that this must modify the positions of the ruling Christian Democrat bloc.

[Agayants] Now I'd like to deal with a question currently attracting a lot of attention: the question of what destiny awaits the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and what can be expected in the immediate future. All this is bound up with the fact that, as you know, the United States is planning another nuclear explosion.

[Levin] You know -- and the Soviet Government has issued a very precise and clear statement to this effect -- that the very first U.S. nuclear explosion this year will force us to resume our own nuclear tests. We don't want to do this. Our statement says quite clearly that we've extended our moratorium four times, and then extended it a fifth time to give the United States a chance to analyze its position thoroughly once again, to consider carefully its approach to what is one of the crucial questions of modern international life. If the United States does not carry out nuclear tests, silence will continue at our test site at Semipalatinsk. We've given the United States an 18-month start. In that time, the United States has already conducted 24 blasts. Taking into account that the United States was already very considerably ahead of the Soviet Union regarding the number of explosions, they have, of course, amassed much more experience in this respect. We can no longer put the interests of the security of the Soviet Union at risk. In the event of another new nuclear explosion in the United States, we will be forced, compelled, to start nuclear testing ourselves. Even then, it is by no means our intention to shut the door to a constructive solution. No, we say that at any moment, any day or any hour, we are willing to stop those tests if the United States stops them, too. Parallel with this, we propose beginning talks immediately on a total or staged ban on nuclear tests. This idea was expressed, in particular, in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's reply to a message from the French peace supporters. I want to draw your attention to this, because it embodies a very profound thought; namely, we are not only willing to negotiate on a total nuclear test ban but we're also willing to talk about a staged ban.

[Kornilov] Incidentally, this idea was first expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at his meeting with President Reagan in Reykjavik. We were already talking about it there, and it looked as if the points of view of the sides had moved closer together; but you know that, because of the negative position of the United States, above all on the question of Star Wars, no accords were achieved at Reykjavik.

[Levin] We are again reminding them of that proposal. If the United States is not willing at present to start talks on a total nuclear test ban, if they think it is a vital necessity to conduct some number of further explosions -- albeit this time on a mutual basis with us -- we're also ready to agree to that. The main thing is to start moving without delay toward a total nuclear test ban. I want to remind you why we have devoted, and continue to devote, so much attention to our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions: This is an exceedingly simple, yet at the same time very effective, step toward stopping the arms race.

Nuclear explosions mean, primarily, the improvement of nuclear weapons. We propose putting an end to this, now, at once. It can be done. It can be done very easily, though only if the good will exists.

[Agayants] Unfortunately, we have yet to see that good will on the part of the United States. Neither of the partners of the United States are not evincing it; not Britain, not France.

[Levin] However, even if only the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to stop testing, that would already be a huge, gigantic step forward. Here I want to remind you again, comrades -- we've already mentioned this in our broadcasts, but it does not hurt to remind ourselves of it -- that China has not carried out any nuclear explosions for many years and has no intention of resuming them. That is also a factor that introduces, if your like, an element of stabilization into the international situation. The question has arisen with great urgency just at this particular time: Today is the 545th day of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The number of those days could be extended to infinity if, I repeat, the United States would renounce explosions. What we hear from Washington, however, gives us no reason to hope for that. Of course, I agree this is not a positive development, no two ways about it. Nevertheless, chances of stopping the nuclear arms race remain. A very important factor is the increased vigor with which public forces are making themselves heard. This is a very important, a fundamentally important factor to which I would like to draw attention. The struggle continues; the forces urging an end to nuclear tests and a curb on the nuclear arms race, with the ultimate aim of averting the threat of nuclear destruction of our planet, are on the increase.

[Agayants] Let me remind you, comrades, that even before the resumption of the latest round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments, an influential U.S. public organization, the Committee for National Security, published a report entitled "Breaking the Deadlock: Proposals on Arms Control." It says that the most serious obstacle to achieving accords is Reagan's Star Wars program and Washington's stuborn refusal to limit SDI projects to laboratory tests. I want to draw attention to the fact that this is being said by Americans of the stature of Paul Warnke, a former director of the Arms Control Agency and a former head of the U.S. delegation to the talks on SALT-II; former CIA director William Colby; and Vice Admiral Thomas Davis. Analyzing the world situation since Reykjavik, the authors of the report write: The United States and the USSR now stand at an important crossroads: One road leads to the complete wrecking of arms control and the acceleration of the lethally dangerous nuclear rivalry to hitherto unprecedented rates of speed; the other, to strengthening existing treaties and the signing of new accords on a deep and stabilizing reduction by both sides of their accumulated nuclear arsenals. The key to such accords is to limit SDI projects to laboratory research in response to a reduction of strategic arsenals and continued strict observance of the ABM Treaty, says the report. That is the approach to one of the key problems of our time on the part of right-minded Americans. What about official Washington? How long will it stubbornly persist in its desire to gain military superiority over the USSR? How long will it go on testing the patience of millions of people of good will, including citizens of the United States?

[Kornilov] Another aspect of the President's message on the country's situation cannot fail to attract attention. We have already partially mentioned it, Nikolay Ivanovich. It is that aspect where the President talks about Washington's policy with regard to young developing states. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, speaking in Denver, Colorado, the other day, attempting to justify the U.S. military presence in Western Europe, quoted a relatively old Reagan speech in which the President stated, allegedly: The shores of Europe are our shores; the frontiers of Europe are our frontiers.

But in actual fact, the appetite of the U.S. military clique and of the monopolies is far greater; the claims of the creators of U.S. foreign policy are far broader. After all, if you listen to the U.S. President it turns out Washington is declaring virtually the whole world a sphere for vital U.S. interests. At the same time, openly hegemonistic pretentions are being disguised by attempts to portray the United States in the role of a sort of patron and benefactor of the developing countries and a fighter against international terrorism. Simultaneously, attempts are being undertaken to slander and pervert the policy of socialist and developing states.

[Agayants] All Right, Yuriy Immanuilovich, the struggle against terrorism really is an important, pressing task. The essence of the issue is: Where are the roots of the real sources of this evil?

[Kornilov] Precisely. Operating with those false propagandistic stereotypes which are so embedded in Washington, the U.S. President declaims in his address, to use his terminology, in favor of more responsible Soviet behavior throughout the world, and he maintains that the United States has always preferred dialogue to conflict. For some reason, however, he passes over in complete silence the facts about whose behavior -- again I am using his words -- is engendering regional conflicts, centers of tension, and who exactly, with a fervor deserving of greater applications, is fuelling those centers of tension. After all, there is an abundance of facts on that score. The White House boss does not need to go to the other end of the world to look for them, but, as it were, on his own doorstep, in U.S. political practice itself. Indeed, has not Washington unleashed, and does it not continue, an undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua, as a result of which over 12,000 Nicaraguans have already perished? A dangerous center of tension has arisen in Central America. Is it not true that Washington, and its allies and voluntary accomplices, are encouraging and inciting the Israeli extremists who do not stop their attacks on their Arab neighbors? Are they not spending over $500,000 annually on the organization of subversive actions against Ethiopia, and hundreds of thousands more on weapons for the UNITA terrorist bands operating on the territory of People's Angola?

[Agayants] At the moment the attention of both the Soviet and the international public is focused on Afghanistan, the leadership of which has resolutely adopted a course toward national reconciliation and has adopted a cease-fire.

[Kornilov] That is true. But those events, occurring in Afghanistan itself and around it, are just another example, and perhaps one of the clearest examples, of what the course of U.S. foreign policy which is based on the so-called concept of neoglobalism and which the President defends and justifies so zealously in his address, actually represents. Indeed, the Afghan Government, and the PDPA Central Committee have made a step which is exceptionally important; one could say it is a step of historical significance. Commenting on that step, prominent political and public figures in various countries and the press are regarding it as a noble, farsighted act. They are noting that by speaking out for a decisive turn toward dialogue, present-day Afghanistan is convincingly demonstrating a will for peace, a striving towards a fair political settlement of the situation. The Afghan leadership's line is being approved and welcomed among the broad international public, by the Afghan people. However, that line is provoking a direct opposite reaction in the camp of those imperialist circles, above all in the United States, which are not interested in relieving tension, and would like to dominate sovereign countries and peoples by whatever means. I should recall that at the very time when the DRA Armed Forces ceased their military operations, a White House spokesman, speaking in Washington, anounced that Kabul's proposal about a cease-fire was allegedly an empty proposal.

Immediately after that, both Pentagon boss Weinberger and other high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration spoke out in appeal for the continued export of counterrevolution, with anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan attacks. U.S. Under Secretary of State Armacost arrived in Pakistan to urgently coordinate the actions of the anti-Afghan forces.

[Agayants] To return to the President's address, comrades, one can say, with every justification, that the U.S. Administration's anti-Afghan, destructive course is part and parcel of its overall policy of neoglobalism. The architects of that policy are not aiming at the consolidation of peace, but are attempting to extend the life of colonialism in modern conditions. The attempts to prevent an end to the bloodshed in Afghanistan, the undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua unleashed by Washington in 1980, the bandit raids against Libya, the stirring up of national strife in India, the subversive actions against Ethiopia -- all these are facts belonging to one category; they are all links in a chain.

[Kornilov] The brazen annexation of Micronesia, the interference in the political processes in the Philippines and the pressure on New Zealand are also related to those facts. That is far from being the complete list of the imperial and hegemonistic actions of the neoglobalists. All these actions are proof that the U.S. aggressive, essentially hegemonistic, approach to independent states is acquiring an increasingly bellicose character, dangerous for the cause of peace. Of course, time will tell whether the truce in Afghanistan can develop into permanent peace. Time will also show whether the U.S. ruling circles, having curbed their imperial ambitions, will manage to finally recognize that their age of unpunished colonial approaches has passed forever. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its position remains immutable and fundamental. We are doing and will continue to do everything we can to assist the process of settling the situation around Afghanistan.

[Agayants] Our friends and our ideological adversaries, with all the difference in attitudes toward what happened at the plenum and toward what is happening in our life, with all the difference in assessments and forecasts, agree that the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was a truly historic event. Yes, the whole world is now watching the Soviet people. Will we cope, will we stand firm? Will we give a worthy answer to the challenge thrown down to socialism? Will we, in the conditions of a frenzied arms race, being fanned by imperialism, manage to contiue to manifest firmness and consistency in foreign policy, flexibility and endurance? As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: Through our deeds and steadfast labor we are to give a fitting answer to all those questions. We are ready for that.

Our broadcasting time has come to an end. Thank you for your attention, comrades. All the best.

UN'S CORDOVEZ SAYS MORE DRA TALKS TO BEGIN 25 FEB

LD301944 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] New York January 30 TASS -- The personal representative of the United Nations secretary general at the talks around Afghanistan Diego Cordovez announced today that the next round of the talks in Geneva begins on February 25.

At a press conference at the United Nations headquarters Diego Cordovez said today that the time remaining before the commencement of that round would be used for consultations at various levels and in various forms. The purpose of this is to ensure the best preparation for the talks and increase possibilities of achieving accord at them.

TASS CITES REPORT ON U.S. SECURITY STRATEGY

LD291432 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatiyev reports:

The White House released President Reagan's report to U.S. Congress on the national security strategy of the United States.

That document, prepared by the National Security Council, amounts to the program statement of the administration on its goals in foreign and military policies in the next two years. However, as a senior administration official admitted to journalists, there is nothing new in the report. Indeed, it states on 40 pages the U.S. intention to carry on its erstwhile policy "from positions of strength," a "crusade" against the forces of socialism and progress, and also a course of intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The contents of the report, as one of the correspondents noted, can be summed up in one word -- anti-communism.

The President formulates the priority foreign policy goals of the administration as a further U.S. arms buildup, "unimpeded U.S. access to the oceans and space," the strengthening of military blocs and alliances with Washington's partners, and also the escalation of pressure on the Soviet Union with every means available to Washington. The White House is going to seek all those goals with the tested instruments of its policy, such as armed strength, blackmail of sovereign states, the export of counterrevolution, and generous dollar "shots in the arm" to Washington's clients. The paramount priority of the U.S. in the military field, according to the report, is the continuation of the program for "re-arming America," launched by the Reagan administration, its pivot being the modernization of the strategic offensive forces. The priorities listed here include the deployment of first strike MX and Trident-2 ballistic missiles, new strategic bombers and cruise missiles and intensive work on the "Star Wars" program.

A separate section of the report is devoted to U.S. arms control policy. President Reagan repeats that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." Yet, with the exception of the admission of this obvious truth, the document does not contain even a hint of Washington's readiness to revise its obstructionist stand at the nuclear arms limitation talks. Conversely, trying to justify the U.S. massive war preparations, the President claims that "it would be exceptionally dangerous to anticipate success in arms control." He even makes the absurd statement that "neglecting strategic modernization in expectation of arms reduction agreements" will decrease the likelihood of such agreements.

IZVESTIYA'S KONDRASHOV ON STATE OF UNION SPEECH

PM301507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Out of Harmony With the Times"]

[Text] Although the White House is only a stone's throw from Congress, the U.S. President is an infrequent guest on Capitol Hill.

One of the scheduled visits takes place in late January or early February each year, when the head of the executive branch delivers the "State of the Union" message to the representatives of the legislative branch.

Ronald Reagan delivered this message, the sixth of his Presidency, on Capitol Hill Tuesday 27 January. It was the sixth and penultimate one. In 2 years' time a different President will take the oath and speak in the square in front of the Congress building, which is usually occupied by vehicles. The present, 100th Congress is beginning its work in the bicentennial year of the U.S. Constitution. This gave the President an occasion to use eloquent metaphors about wind in "the sails of freedom" and about the sun which is "only rising" on America.

His own years at the White House are on the wane, and the Americans in the hall and in front of their television screens were concerned about a more prosaic matter -- about how Reagan's last period will proceed and how it will be filled. Democrats are now in the majority in both houses of Congress. The Republican administration has been weakened by the November election result and, still more, by the scandal over secret weapons deliveries to Iran. Before the President's ceremonial appearance before Congress the chief question was this: Will Reagan succeed in retaking the initiative and halting the development of the crisis of confidence, accompanied by battles with Congress and by disorganization within his very administration, where Secretary of State Shultz is trying for the umpteenth time to assert his supremacy in implementing foreign poliy, CIA Director Casey is seriously ill and on the point of resigning, and many lower-ranking officials are already jumping ship and fixing themselves up with cushy jobs in various corporations?

Did he succeed? It seems not. The President was unable to dismiss "Irangate" in a couple of paragraphs, and in other respects -- inside and outside -- he insisted on the old course, which no longer enjoys its former support. Comments on the message confirm the impression that had emerged in recent weeks: The Reagan Administration is, as it were, going downhill -- ahead of schedule and rapidly.

The message "On the State of the Union" translates literally as "the condition of the country." Let us try to speak about the condition of the pocket, or the stomach, and the condition of the spirit of Americans.

The condition of the pocket is ambiguous. The message pointed out that the rate of inflation is the lowest in a quarter of a century (largely thanks to a drop in the prices of oil and petroleum products) and the level of unemployment, which, as the President admitted, remains high, is nevertheless lower than at any time in the past 7 years. This picture did not include any mention of the tens of millions of people living below the official poverty line or of the hundreds of thousands of homeless -- single people and even families -- the pitiful sight of whom in the streets of large cities attests to the cruelty of Reagan's America (incidentally, it was reported recently that the President's Californian buddies have prepared for him in advance his own permanent home to replace the temporary White House by buying a mansion in Los Angeles for more than $2 million).

The special feature of the present time is not that poor people in America are cursing the President but that middle-class America is turning away from him, sensing an approaching threat to its prosperity.

A recent official report by the U.S. Department of Commerce cited figures that do not feature in the President's message. The increase in GNP last year was the smallest since the economic slump of 1981-1982 -- 2.5 percent instead of the expected 4 percent. The economic growth rate is continuing to fall.

Now about the condition of the spirit, not that it can be separated entirely from the condition of the pocket. Two public opinion polls were conducted on the eve of the President's appearance before Congress -- by THE WASHINGTON POST in conjunction with ABC TV, and the THE NEW YORK TIMES in conjunction with CBS TV. The figures differ, but there is one perfectly clear trend. According to the first poll, 56 percent declared the country is on the "wrong road," only 36 percent approved of the foreign policy, and just 29 percent approved of the policy on Nicaragua. According to the second poll, 71 percent of those questioned believe that President Reagan will not be able to "fulfill his commitments to the country during the remaining 2 years," 60 percent are opposed to giving aid to the Nicaraguan "contras," and 52 percent believe Reagan was lying when he claimed not to know about the transfer to the "contras" of the proceeds from the sale of weapons to Iran.

So, the image of Reagan is already being dismantled in the public consciousness, although in the middle of last fall he was still considered the most popular President since the war and almost since the beginning of the century. You shall not make for yourself a graven image! But if such a rush in one direction is observed, can a rush in the other -- and resurgent popularity -- be ruled out? In theory it cannot be ruled out, for example, via chauvinist injections stimulating the "unity of the nation" in the face of artificially created emergencies. In practice such revenge is greatly complicated by a number of circumstances: the limited time available to the present master of the White House, his age (76) and growing aloofness from matters, and also, I repeat, the other party's increased influence in Congress. The factor of economic instability is equally important.

Finally, there is growing concern at the unproductive foreign policy and growing understanding that it is precisely because of Washington's tough line that the opportunity to achieve substantial arms control agreements with Moscow is being missed. Unlike the Reaganites, many Americans are prepared to "exchange" the abandonment of SDI for radical nuclear arms reductions. Their opinion is now better represented on Capitol Hill.

Where there is brawn there is no need for brain. The saying comes to mind now that the present White House incumbents are in political decline. No one has prayed for strength as the present President has. No one has relied so openly on strength, above all in relations with us. Having spent approximately 1.5 trillion dollars on building up American military might, he is now being deprived of political strength -- popularity with his own people. What is needed now is the brains to restore his name in his compatriots' eyes and state wisdom to lead, as before, the doubting allies, but where can this be found if his view of the world has always been restricted by the blinders of anticommunism?

From the viewpoint of Soviet-American relations the new disharmony on the other side of the ocean and America's new immersion in itself and in the internal political abyss of "Irangate" are deepening the sense of lost time. Need it be said that we have been given a partner, not a gift [partner nam dostalsya ne podarok]? His positions, to put it mildly, are not notable for their constructiveness. Things are getting no easier with every passing hour. He cannot now reach agreement with himself.

Here is what THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: "After 6 years and two summits (that is, in Geneva and Reykjavik -- S.K.) the Reagan administration's policy on the question of arms control remains in disarray. The State Department and the Defense Department continue to be at odds with each other. The inefficient apparatus of National Security Council staffers is incapable of instilling order... The President either does not understand the entire seriousness of the situation or does not know how to cope with it. Americans will find it hard to believe that President Reagan really wants to reach an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union..."

Hard for Americans to believe. But what about us?

SHULTZ ON NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN MIDEAST

LD300923 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Washington January 30 TASS -- Senior officials of the Reagan administration are making veiled but more and more threatening statements which indicate the U.S. readiness to intervene militarily in the Persian Gulf at any moment. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also made such statements in an interview released on Thursday by USIA's Worldnet TV network.

Answering the question if the U.S. is "prepared to use their naval and air resources now in the northern Gulf," the chief of the U.S. diplomatic community mentioned "the states involved" and U.S. "interest" in the Near and Middle East. "We do have forces in the Gulf, and we have forces moving toward and in the Indian Ocean," he added significantly. Shultz called upon Washington's West European allies and "our friends elsewhere who have a great stake in the stability of that region and the flow of energy from it" to "work" on this together with the United States.

The statements made by Shultz sound especially sinister against the background of the large-scale concentration of naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the northern part of the Arab Sea that has been started by the United States. Two U.S. naval task forces led by the atomic-powered aircraft carriers Nimitz and John F. Kennedy and support vessels have been moved to the East Mediterranean. The Pentagon suspended port calls for 30 U.S. naval ships in the Mediterranean. A naval operational group led by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is being rushed into the Arab Sea from the Indian Ocean and five U.S. missile destroyers and frigates in the Gulf have been redeployed northward to the Kuwaiti shores.

TASS on Ship Movements

LD011224 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Madrid February 1 TASS -- Recent days have been marked by feverish activity on the British Gibraltar base, which is used by the Pentagon for the dispatch of U.S. ships to the eastern Mediterranean. Two U.S. support ships "Rigel" and "Sylvania" arrived in Gibraltar on Saturday. Today the third auxiliary ship "San Diego" is to arrive. The destroyer "Mosbruegger" is to call at Gibraltar within the next few days. Reporting on that, the Spanish radio points out that the sharp intensification of military activity in the Gibraltar base is connected with the Middle East situation.

PETROV COMMENTS ON SHULTZ-ANC'S TAMBO MEETING

LD300742 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] In Washington Secretary of State George Shultz has received President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Oliver Tambo. Commentary by Vladimir Petrov.

This meeting has roused controversial response. Some people think it has reflected a change in the United States policy towards South Africa. Others regard it as a new maneuver of the American Administration pursuing two goals, first to appease the public opinion in the United States and the world over, since people have been increasingly protesting against the American policy of the so-called constructive engagement with South Africa; and second, make the ANC give up armed struggle and thus give the South African regime a new lease on life. Many observers are viewing this meeting as a sign of the growing international authority of the African National Congress that made even the United States recognize it, though Washington continues to describe anti-apartheid fighters as terrorists.

I must admit all these viewpoints are true in their own way. Indeed the United States has been compelled to contact the ANC directly, despite protests from the American supporters of Pretoria. However this step is to be explained not by a radical turn in the United States policy towards South Africa, but by the ANC's successes both in Africa and on the international arena. The growing strength of the anti-apartheid movement and the armed struggle have prepared an overthrow of the South African regime. That's why the United States is seeking to make the ANC put down arms. News reports have described this issue as the central topic for discussion at the meeting in Washington.

A spokesman for the United States State Department, Mr Redman, has quoted Shultz as saying that violence can lead to a catastrophe in South Africa. Well there is a grain of sense in this pronouncement. The growing struggle may indeed lead to a catastrophe, but not for South Africa but for the regime of Pieter Botha.

Shultz has failed in his attempt to maneuver, since the ANC president confirmed the patriots' determination to fight to a victorious end. Oliver Tambo also stressed that their struggle had nothing to do with terrorism. On the contrary, he said, it was South African authorities who engaged in terrorism in Africa. The head of the United States Department has failed to refrain from accusing the ANC of an alleged devotion to communism and of a Soviet influence on this organization. These charges have been resolutely refuted as groundless.

Western observers have noted that the State Department took pains to diminish the importance of the Washington meeting, obviously because its results had turned out unfavorable for the United States. Many of the observers, however, have agreed that sooner or later Washington will be compelled to give up its support for the criminal regime and recognize the rights of the African people to be lawful citizens in their home country.

KORNILOV ON 'HYPOCRISY' IN U.S. TERRORISM STANCE

LD221129 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 22 Jan 87

["Hypocritical Calls and Real Facts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Calls for doing away with international terrorism are coming again from Washington although after the Iran arms sales scandal even the closest allies of the USA take these sermons with a grain of salt. In its report "Patterns of Global Terrorism in 1985" the U.S. State Department says that 782 international terrorist incidents took place in the world in 1985, an increase of 30 per cent over the previous year. One-third of these incidents involved casualties with over 800 people killed and over 1,200 wounded. Nationals and property of at least 84 countries, the State Department says, became victims or targets of international terrorist actions in 1985.

One cannot fail to note that the subject of "international terrorism" is being assiduously fanned up by Washington. The State Department's report was followed by a militant speech by Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and a statement by Attorney General Edwin Meese on the same subject. In the interpretation of the Pentagon Chief, terrorism threatens, more than any others, the national security of the USA. At the same time he actually confirmed the United States intention to continue using military force against sovereign countries which refuse to obey Washington's diktat.

The attorney general, speaking at the conference on the role of technology in combatting terrorism, emphasised political will as a decisive element in this struggle. But Washington lacks such will. And hypocritical announcements on this score are coming from high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration, the main source and practiser of the policy of state terrorism.

The authors of the State Department's report seem to have "forgotten," just as the Pentagon's chief and the attorney general, that Washington has already spent over two billion dollars on waging an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan; in the period between 1980 and 1985, hired bandit formations, which are knocked together, trained and equipped under the CIA's patronage at more than a hundred camps and bases in Pakistani territory, killed thousands of people in Afghanistan, destroyed and burned scores of plants, over two thousand schools and over a half of all medical centres in the country. The overall damage caused to Afghanistan's economy topped 45 billion Afghani. Now that the leadership of the DRA has taken course towards national reconciliation and ceasefire, it is the Washington "opponents of terrorism," and no one else, who are hampering its efforts to end bloodshed.

The Washington officials had also a lapse of memory when describing the situation in Central America. They "forgot to say" that the United States, relying on the gangs of mercenaries, contra terrorists, continue expanding their undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua.

As Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, said in an interview with the Mexican news agency NOTIMEX several months ago, at least 11,000 Nicaraguans have been killed, 5,000 wounded and 250,000 had to leave their homes and move inland in the last five years through Washington's fault; the organs of the Nicaraguan Ministry of the Interior have uncovered during this period about 50 CIA terrorist conspiracies to assassinate the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the republican government.

And is it not a real manifestation of the policy of state terrorism that the CIA spends yearly over 500,000 dollars on staging subversive actions against Ethiopia and that it has spent over 100 million dollars on arming terrorist UNITA gangs operating the territory of people's Angola? The preparation of bandit raids against Libya, support of secessionist groupings in Mozambique and the fanning of national strife in India -- are only some of the criminal actions by the CIA and other American special services which are carrying through a hegemonistic militarist policy shaped in Washington. But the Washington "fighters against terrorism" have "forgotten" about all this for some unknown reason.

This "forgetfulness" is not accidental, of course: As the saying goes, home truths are hard to swallow. Struggle against terrorism is undoubtedly an important pressing task. But those in Washington who hypocritically speak so much of the need to do away with this evil, would do well to overcome, first of all, their own "forgetfullness."

KORIONOV ON REAGAN'S 'BYPASS' OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PM231224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Eloquent Silence"]

[Text] Every Saturday the U.S. President delivers a radio broadcast to the Americans. I have reread the President's broadcasts made this month. A curious thing emerged: Each one includes a panegyric of militarism, and not a word about human rights in the United States.

In his 3 January and 10 January broadcasts the President devoted the main attention to the draft federal budget, repeating: "The budget makes provision for a strong, improved national defense, including full financing for our historic (!) Strategic Defense Initiative." What the White House means by defense can be seen, for instance, from the 17 January broadcast, when the President deluged listeners with figures testifying to the unrestrained buildup of the Pentagon war machine. Since 1980, the President boasted, we have commissioned 124 new ships for the Navy and 2,500 new tactical fighters. And so on, and so forth.

At the same time the President could not find even a minute to touch on a question which concerns tens of millions of black, white, and "colored" Americans. The speaker acted as if America has no problem with homelessness, hunger, lack of medical aid, or racism. This silence is no accident. The fact is this very month saw the publication in the United States of a number of new materials which graphically testify how unceremoniously elementary human rights are flouted in that country.

In 1986 the number of hungry, homeless, and poor in America's cities increased significantly -- that is the conclusion reached by the authors of a report by the public orgainzation U.S. Conference of Mayors, which investigated the state of affairs in 25 major cities, including New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, and others. In 1987 these problems will be even more acute, the report says.

A report "The Situation of Black America" has also been published, by a major black organization -- the U.S. National Urban League. The document's main conclusion: Racism and discrimination remain inalienable features of the country's life. Even according to official figures, the level of poverty among blacks is three times higher than among white Americans. J. Jacob, president of the League, says: "The administration's position on human rights is morally unacceptable and unjust. How can you talk about democracy and the 'society of equal opportunity' if racism flourishes in the United States and the gulf between black and white Americans deepens every day?"

"In the past year the number of homeless Americans increased 25 percent," R. (Kheys), a representative of the National Coalition for the Homeless, notes. "At the same time we have a President who declares that there are no homeless in the United States, and who has virtually destroyed programs to build government-subsudized housing for the poor," (Kheys) notes.

The policy of the unrestrained arms race and preparation for a new war is being implemented at the cost of an ever greater offensive by the U.S. ruling clique on the working people's living standard and the Americans' social rights. Naturally, the White House incumbent, speaking about the situation in his country, prefers to bypass this dangerous subject. Attributing human rights violations to others -- that is what American politicians are really good at.

U.S.-MONGOLIA SIGN MEMORANDUM ON RELATIONS

LD291732 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 January. (MONTSAME) -- Memorandum of understanding between the Government of the MPR and the Government of the USA concerning the facilitation of the work of the diplomatic missions was signed by G. Nyamdoo, MPR permanent representative to the UN, and G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, in Washington in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the MPR and the USA (27 January 1987).

MPR FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Gromyko

LD302232 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow between the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Andrey Gromyko, and the Mongolian foreign minister, Mangalyn Dugersuren, now in this country on an official visit.

Talking with Mangalyn Dugersuren, Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union and Mongolia were long-standing friends. They established contacts during the times of Lenin and Sukhe Bator. The peoples of the USSR and Mongolia have strived exclusively for peaceful relations. This has determined the subsequent course of ties between the two countries, which are now nearly 70 years old. With fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union, Mongolia embarked on the road of freedom and national independence.

On behalf of his leadership, Mangalyn Dugersuren fully supported the view that the entire path covered by the two countries since the times of Lenin and Sukhe Bator is a road of friendship. Today Mongolia is a full-fledged member of the socialist community and its relations with the USSR have been successfully advancing all the time. The people of Mongolia, the minister noted, are infinitely grateful to the Soviet Union and its people for the generous help and support and the efforts to build up the country's independence and develop its economy and culture. Along with all the states campaigning for peace and disarmament and against nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union and Mongolia have been vigorously working to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This extremely important issue has been repeatedly discussed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Jambyn Batmonh during their meeting, to which both sides attach primary significance.

In pursuing a policy of friendship and cooperation among nations, Andrey Gromyko said, the Soviet Union has started to implement an impressive program for accelerating in social and economic development and renewing the work of the party and state in line with the historic decisions of the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. The recent full-scale meeting of the party's Central Committee was an important milestone in the history of the Soviet state. It opened up broad opportunities for tapping a huge potential which had not been used up to now. Its decisions are encouraging communists and all the people for future activity.

On behalf of the Soviet Government, Andrey Gromyko supported Mongolia's international policy and noted the importance of close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia. He also pointed to the growing international prestige of the Mongolian People's Republic, recognized now by all countries.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD310011 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2110 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Moscow, 30 Jan (TASS) -- Talks took place in Moscow today between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and M. Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and MPR foreign minister, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

E.A. Shevardnadze informed M. Dugersuren of the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and of its significance in the cause of accelerating the country's social and economic development.

M. Dugersuren spoke of the successful fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the eighth 5-year plan, and of the implementation of the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the state of Soviet-Mongolian relations and stressed the importance of the cause to intensifying them further through the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR up to the year 2000.

There was an exchange of views on topical international problems. Concern was expressed over the escalation of the arms race, over the danger of it spreading to outer space, and over the complication of the situation in the world for which imperialist forces are to blame. The sides voiced their support for the interaction of all peace-loving forces so as to remove the threat of war, to create an all-embracing system of international security, and to safeguard the preservation of human civilization. The special importance of the Soviet program for creating by the end of the century a nuclear-free world and for eliminating all forms of mass destruction weapons was noted.

The situation in Asia was the subject of a detailed discussion. In this connection, specific steps were examined designed to promote the process of the formation of pan-Asian security.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and full mutual understanding.

On the same day E.A. Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honor of M. Dugersuren, during which there was an exchange of speeches. [passage omitted]

At the luncheon, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere were: on the Soviet side -- V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council Ministers; and other officials. On the Mongolian side -- D. Yondon, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the MPR; Ts. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the USSR; and other accompanying officials.

The speeches by E.A. Shevardnadze and M. Dugersuren were listened to with great attention and met with applause.

Shevardnadze Luncheon Remarks

PM021214 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, gave a luncheon in honor of Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the MPRP and minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, today.

The Mongolian foreign minister is currently in the USSR on an official visit.

Greeting the guest, Eduard Shevardnadze said:

"Our talks are being held in the spirit of traditional friendship. They are aimed at promoting a further rise in the effectiveness of all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation, including our cooperative action in the international arena.

"Mongolia is one of the most ancient lands of Asia. The Soviet Union has the longest borders in this continent. This does not mean, of course, that we lay claim to some prerogative rights in Asian affairs. We are simply aware of the responsibility which rests with the USSR and Mongolia in the work to secure that the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean cease being an arena of military confrontation. We see our interest in combining efforts and in maintaining cooperation, with full respect for the right of each people to live as they choose.

"It is quite obvious that neither the prospect for a nuclear-free world nor comprehensive international security are conceivable without drawing into the process such a vast domain of the world with such huge manpower resources as the Asia-Pacific region.

"It is difficult to find a country or people in this vast region which would not suffer from misfortunes brought on by aggression and war. It was precisely in that part of the world that the first-ever U.S. atomic bombs were detonated. The first plans for the use of U.S. nuclear weapons against the Korean, Vietnamese, and Chinese peoples are also associated with Asia. And it is precisely in Asia that the U.S. military unleashed the two largest-scale military ventures since World War II: in Korea and Vietnam."

"We do not have, of course, any panacea for all misfortunes in the Asian Continent. But the peoples and governments of Asia have a wealth of historical experience in the fight for the assertion of the principles of nonviolence, nonuse of force, the principles of good-neighborly relations, trust, equal cooperation, and action against imperialist diktat. Suffice it to recall the five 'pancha shila' principles or ten principles of the Bandung conference.

"The Soviet Union spares no efforts to assert good relations between people and to contribute to the easing of conflict situations. In this connection I would like to touch upon the question of Afghanistan. It is a matter of common knowledge that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government have resolutely proclaimed a course toward national reconciliation and urged all Afghans to stop bloodshed and start a dialogue for the sake of finally bringing the long awaited peace to Afghan soil.

"Following this policy, the DRA Armed Forces unilaterally ceased fire throughout the country's territory from 15 January, this year. Unfortunately, it so happens that they have to resort to self-defense measures owing to actions by the other side."

"Very little time has passed since the decisions were announced, but they are already serving the interests of the people and are bringing in the first positive results. Quite a number of anti-government armed detachments and groups have responded to the cease-fire calls. By now, the aggregate number of their members is more than 5,000.

"Negotiations are under way with many other groups. Thousands of Afghans who for different reasons found themselves outside the country are returning home despite all the obstacles. What yesterday seemed to be only a hope is becoming reality today.

"It must be said straightforwardly that not everybody in Afghanistan and particularly abroad likes this reality. Do those who are rejecting the idea of reconciliation and are continuing to fire upon and kill people realize the entire measure of responsibility which they are taking upon themselves for their actions? Do their foreign patrons, those who are putting weapons into their hands, guided by their neoglobalist expectations and selfish combinations, realize that?

"We are confident that the situation both inside Afghanistan and around it can be settled by political means on the basis of termination and guaranteed non-resumption of interference from the outside in the internal affairs of the DRA.

"For our part, we are doing everything on our part to promote the settlement process. It is by no means our intention to leave the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. This has been repeatedly emphasized by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We have already begun its pullout by returning six regiments home recently. We are directly stating that the pullout of troops can be expedited following the attainment of a reliable political settlement.

"The policy of neoglobalism is the main obstacle to a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan".

"From the undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Cambodia, from support for Punjabi extremists to the shameless annexation of Micronesia, to interference in the political processes in the Philippines, and to pressure on New Zealand -- such is far from being a complete list of the imperial hegemonistic doings of the neoglobalists.

"It is precisely U.S. leaders that urge Japan on to a material and spiritual revival of militarism. We can only wonder at the facility with which the Japanese Government has cancelled its own decision on limits to the growth of its military budget, and is bringing the country into a space arms race through participation in the U.S. so-called Strategic Defence Initiative, without giving thought to all the dangerous consequences of such steps".

Despite negative manifestations in Japan's policy, we are striving to conduct a course at establishing with it relations of good-neighbourliness, confidence, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The wisdom of statesmen and politicians of the present lies not in clutching at outdated concepts based at justifying the big stick, no matter in what ideological package they are presented. The only criterion for statesmanship now is the ability to think in a new way with full account for realities and vital needs of a multiform and interdependent world.

Regrettably, this cannot be said of the U.S. President's State of the Union message to Congress delivered the other day.

Let a rosy picture of the state of the U.S. economy and the position of ordinary Americans, painted by the leader of the United States as well as the glorification of U.S. democracy in the speech, remain on his conscience. But one cannot overlook the foreign policy section of the address, which is studded with old cliches about a "Soviet menace," "expansionism," and so on, and so forth. The President clearly sought to distract attention from burning problems of his own country and, while about this, to persuade the Congress, closing its eyes to a huge national debt, to endorse a new record military budget, including appropriations for "Star Wars" and programes of aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries and Nicaraguan "contras." All this was accompanied by sallies against sovereign states whose policy does not suit the White House. Figuratively speaking, they were given bad marks for unsatisfactory "conduct," and all this despite the well-known "Iranian story" in which Washington got entangled.

The President's program speech is not free from tall stories about the life of Soviet people.

It is characteristic that there was no room in the President's speech for any positive proposals for the solution of international problems. Even the Reykjavik meeting was mentioned merely for emphasizing once again the adherence to the notorious SDI.

In contrast to the logic of neo-globalism, the Soviet Union and socialist countries show an innovatory approach to world affairs in the interests of all humanity. This is confirmed by the Soviet Union's practical steps from bold proposals in Reykjavik to the Soviet-Indian summit talks in Delhi. By their example, the USSR and India gave a strong impetus to positive processes in Asia. The Delhi declaration signed by the leaders of the two countries embodies what is close and understandable to any people, no matter in what part of the world it lives. We describe the Delhi declaration as a historic document with good reason.

"The declaration not only proclaims its goal to create a world free from nuclear weapons and violence, but also formulates a program for the establishment of such a world. The formation of Asian and Pacific security on the basis of nuclear disarmament is a long-term objective which requires a stage-by-stage solution and an advance from the simple to the more complex.

"The Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic, together with other socialist and nonaligned countries, follow hand-in-hand along the lines of accomplishing this long-term task. Mongolia makes a worthy contribution to the improvement of the international situation".

"We highly appreciate your activities at the United Nations organization where, on Mongolia's initiative, a number of important documents serving the interests of the cause of peace and mankind's progress have been adopted. The importance of Mongolia's proposal to elaborate a convention on mutual non-attack and nonuse of force in relations between Asian countries and to create a machinery which would rule out the use of force between countries of the Asia-Pacific region is growing now.

"Our countries have lofty goals in international affairs. They are organically brought together by the constructive tasks of socioeconomic development defined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress. The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee ended in our country recently. Yet another big step has been made in the revolutionary renewal and refinement of our society.

"The world is on the threshold of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Together with the Soviet people, the communists of the whole world, and all progressive forces of the world, the joy of this remarkable jubilee is shared by the people of fraternal Mongolia who embarked upon the road of socialist development four years after the triumph of the Great October Revolution.

"The Soviet Union has always been a friend of People's Mongolia, figuratively speaking, in good weather and in bad. This is how it will be in future as well. Let us maintain and strengthen the concord of our parties, countries, and peoples."

Dugersuren Speaks at Luncheon

LD302250 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- The Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union hold the same view that the strengthening of peace and elimination of the threat of nuclear war are crucial for mankind's future. This was said by Mangalyn Dugersuren, Mongolia's foreign affairs minister, who is staying in the USSR on an official visit. He spoke at the lunch today given in his honour by Eduard Shevardnadze, the USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Mongolia, the minister said, in close cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries does quite a lot to promote peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The constructive proposals and initiatives of the USSR, Mongolia, the fraternal countries of Indochina and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea receive increasing support.

He stressed in this connection that the large-scale proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok marked a new stage in a joint quest for ways to develop relations of mutual trust, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between Asia and Pacific states, defuse conflict situations in the region and solve contentious issues through peaceful, political means.

Mangalyn Dugersuren noted that Mongolia thought highly of the course of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and fully supported the efforts of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union aimed at settling the situation around Afghanistan.

The Soviet-Indian declaration on the principles of a world free from nuclear weapons and violence represents a clear-cut alternative to the aggressive power politics, total militarisation and military preparations, the Mongolian minister said.

The intensification of the neoglobalist strivings of the USA and its closest allies in the Asian and Pacific region call for pulling and making more active all forces coming out for peace and against a military threat in the region. Proceeding from these interests, the Mongolian People's Republic advanced the initiative of creating a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states.

"We will continue to exert efforts to promote cooperation of all peaceloving countries in the interests of peace, security and cooperation," Mangalyn Dugersuren said in conclusion.

News Conference Held

LD311318 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, has said that the conversations and talks he had with Soviet leaders in Moscow were rather meaningful and useful. They were held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere typical of Mongolian-Soviet relations.

Speaking here today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists, he pointed out that the talks had confirmed once again the identity of views of the two countries in the assessment of the state and development prospects of bilateral relations and of the international situation.

According to Mangalyn Dugersuren, problems connected with the situation in the Asian-Pacific region featured prominently at the talks. The sides stated unanimously that the present-day situation in that region which was far from tranquil required from all the countries of the region, both big and small, active participation in a joint quest for ways to ensure security and to achieve a political settlement of regional problems.

The Vladivostok proposals of the Soviet Union and the Soviet-Indian (Delhi) declaration deserve special attention, Dugersuren said. They are based on the recognition and understanding of the realities existing there and affected the vital interests of all the peoples and countries of the Asian-Pacific region.

It is in this context that we are assessing the international impact of the withdrawal of a considerable part of a small contingent of Soviet troops deployed in Mongolia at the request of the Mongolian Government. The withdrawal is being carried out by mutual consent of the sides.

Answering the question about the state of relations between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China, Dugersuren said that they had been improving of late. The two countries have been engaged of late in a lively exchange in the sphere of trade, cultural relations and sports. The relations between parliaments of the two countries, public organizations and ministries are being restored.

The two countries exchange delegations of a rather high level, specifically, on the level of foreign ministers. Mongolia comes out for a further improvement of relations with China, its neighbour, on the basis of the principles of respect for independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

The Mongolian foreign minister was asked if a meeting of representatives of communist and workers' parties of Asian and Pacific countries was planned to be held in Mongolia. He said that the meeting was to be held in the middle of 1987 in Ulaanbaatar. The purpose of the meeting is the exchange of views on problems connected with the consolidation of peace and security in that vast region. According to Dugersuren, Mongolia comes out for all the communist parties of the countries of the region to take part in the meeting. Most communist and workers' parties support the idea of holding such a consultative meeting he said.

Dugersuren Leaves Moscow

LD311543 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1519 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS) -- Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR foreign minister, left Moscow today on a trip around the country. He is in the USSR on an official visit by invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the minister was seen off by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

BRIEFS

DPRK GRANTED FISHING RIGHTS -- Nakhodka January 31 TASS -- The Soviet Union has allowed 104 vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fish in Soviet economic zones next year. The permission was granted today to the head of the Korean delegation Kim Sang-min, who represents Korea's Fisheries Committee, in the Soviet Far Eastern port of Nakhodka today. The fishing quotas total 200,000 tons. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 31 Jan 87 LD]

USSR-DPRK FILM CORPORATION -- Moscow January 29 TASS -- A plan for cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the film industry for 1987 was signed here today. Under the plan, film makers from the two countries will shoot a feature movie on the heroic struggle waged by the Soviet and Korean peoples against the Japanese militarists. The plan also provides for the two countries to share experience in the film industry. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 29 Jan 87 LD]

DRA SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CEMA

LD301511 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- Afghanistan has become the eighth developing country to sign an agreement on cooperation with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Vyacheslav Sychev, CMEA's secretary, said at the signing ceremony today that the agreement provided a legal foundation for developing cooperation between Afghanistan and CMEA member countries on a multilateral basis. The agreement, he added, will thus significantly expand the long-standing bilateral trade and economic ties between CMEA members and Afghanistan.

CMEA has helped Afghanistan build 150 projects in various fields, and over 130 more are being built or designed now. Cooperation is maintained in key industries, geological prospecting, agriculture, and in the training of qualified Afghan personnel.

Sychev pointed out that CMEA member countries were contributing to building independent and non-aligned Afghanistan, and to consolidating its positions in the international arena in line with the decisions taken by the latest congresses of communist and workers parties of socialist countries and aimed at strengthening solidarity with the newly-independent states.

Habib Manqal, the ambassador of Afghanistan to the USSR, said upon signing the agreement, that it was of tremendous importance to the Afghans, for multilateral cooperation would help resolve problems of economic and social development of the country in the light of the implementation of the national reconciliation programme.

The ambassador emphasized that one more step was made to further strengthen the friendly and fraternal relations between Afghanistan and CMEA countries on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

More on Agreement

LD310105 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; S. Rybin report]

[Text] [Announcer] An agreement on cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed in Moscow today.

[Rybin] Making the ties between the CEMA member-countries and Afghanistan even more dynamic and effective is the essence of the new agreement. All questions of cooperation will now be resolved in an integrated way, on a multilateral basis.

The main task of the joint commission, whose creation is provided for by the document, is the coordination of work on the practical realization of joint projects in the economy, science, and technology. Such cooperation will become an important addition to already existing bilateral ties.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Sychev, CEMA secretary, and Habib Mangal, Afghanistan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary [to the USSR].

In an interview given to out correspondent, Sayyid Mortaza, plenipotentiary minister for economic and trade questions, said:

[Mortaza in Pashto fading to Russian translation] Our country has for a long time now been successfully cooperating with the socialist countries in the key sectors of industry, geological prospecting, and the training of national cadres. One hundred and fifty various economic projects have already been built, and over 130 are now being planned or are under construction. A process of national reconciliation is taking place in our country today. (?This) creates favorable opportunities for the restoration of the national economy and for strengthening its base. Big tasks have also been set in raising the people's living standard. We are grateful to the Soviet Union and all socialist countries for their fraternal assistance and support.

DRA RECONCILIATION OFFICIAL KILLED BY 'BANDITS'

LD310923 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 31 TASS -- Abdol Ahad Arzbegi, chairman of the Provincial Council of the National Front and of the Emergency Commission for National Reconciliation in Qonduz Province, was killed as a result of an attempt on his life on January 29 at night, the BAKHTAR news agency reports.

The Central Council of the National Front of Afghanistan and the Supreme Emergency Commission for National Reconciliation in Afghanistan have issued a statement on the occasion of the death at the hands of the bandits of Abdol Ahad Arzbegi denouncing this act of terrorism.

The statement emphasized that Arzbegi was doing a great deal for putting into practice the programs of national reconciliation and the return to peaceful life of deceived compatriots.

106 PRISONERS FREED UNDER DRA AMNESTY

LD312127 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 31 TASS -- Prisoners have begun to be released in Balkh Province under an amnesty decreed by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The first group of 106 people have been let out of jail, the BAKHTAR news agency reports. A mass rally at the administrative centre of the province, Mazar-e Sharif, hailed the humanitarian decision of the Afghan Government.

DRA PROTESTS IRANIAN DETENTION OF REFUGEES

LD020349 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Kabul February 1 TASS -- The news agency BAKHTAR reports that Iran's charge d'affaires in Afghanistan was today summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan and handed a protest against the obstacles made by the Iranian authorities to the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland. In particular, the note of the Afghan Foreign Ministry says, the Iranian authorities detained 150 Afghan families near Teyebat on January 19.

These actions of Iran, the note stresses, are contrary to commonly recognized international norms and the right of refugees voluntarily to return home. The Afghan Foreign Ministry demanded from the Iranian authorities to stop resistance to Afghanistan's efforts to achieve peace and tranquility in the country and not to raise obstacles to the Afghans wishing to return home.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'OBSTACLES' TO RETURNEES

LD312231 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul January 31 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan lodged a protest with Pakistan over obstacles raised by the Pakistani side to Afghan families willing to return home. A note handed to the Pakistani charge d'affaires today says that on January 15 armed groups of Afghan counter-revolutionaries backed by Pakistani troops prevented 300 refugee families from returning to Afghanistan. On January 17, those counter-revolutionary groups jointly with Pakistani police blocked the return of Afghans from Peshawar and Karachi and the day after 21 Afghans heading for Afghanistan were detained and imprisoned.

Such actions, the protest note says, are absoluetly at variance with international legal norms. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demanded from the Pakistani authorities the immediate removal of every obstacle to the return of Afghans from Pakistani territory to Afghanistan.

UPCOMING DRA-PAKISTAN TALKS RESULTS UNCERTAIN

LD020028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Feb 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] The USSR fully supports the ideas and actions of the DRA Government. In this connection I want to draw your attention to the recent talks of Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, with leaders in Pakistan. The talks were characterized as intensive and deep. They will be continued in Moscow, probably at a higher level.

Soon talks will start between Pakistan and Afghanistan under the aegis of the UN secretary general. Overall, the prerequisites exist for this round of talks to be the concluding one, but how many times has progress at these talks under the aegis of UN secretary general found itself paralyzed as a result of positive changes in the Pakistani position being overturned by a U.S. veto. So it is difficult to say anything definite here.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD311030 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received today India's ambassador to the USSR Triloki Nath Kaul at his request.

During a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere the sides discussed a number of questions connected with bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and India, as well as separate international problems connected with the developments in Asia and the Indian Ocean area.

Both sides went on record in favour of resolving all the problems existing between countries of the region by peaceful political means on the basis of the principles of the Delhi declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi.

SHEVARDNADZE DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL GDR, CSSR VISIT

LD020825 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0755 GMT 2 Feb 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today left Moscow for Berlin. He will pay official friendly visits to the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Eduard Amvrosevich Shevardnadze was seen off at Vnukovo airport by Comrade Chebrikov and other officials.

CSSR'S GERLE TO DISCUSS ENGINEERING COOPERATION

LD020010 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow Feb 1 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle arrived here today for a working visit to the Soviet Union, accompanied by Minister of General Engineering Ladislav Luhovy and Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul.

Ladislav Gerle will meet with Soviet partners for talks on topical questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering and the possibilities of its further extension. He will be acquainted with the results of the restructuring of the engineering complex of the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovak guests were welcomed at Sheremetyevo Airport by Soviet Deputy Premier Ivan Silayev and other officials.

The same day, Czechoslovak minister of Transport Vladimir Blazek and Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban arrived in Moscow.

They will discuss with their counterparts the tasks proceeding from Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of railway transport and foreign trade.

POLAND SIGNS AGREEMENTS ON GAS SUPPLIES

LD300001 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1647 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) -- Polish organizations will be taking part in the construction of industrial facilities on Soviet Union territory and Soviet organizations will each year supply thousands of millions of cubic meters of natural gas to the Polish People's Republic. This is provided for by an intergovernmental agreement signed here today and by other documents on cooperation between the two countries in the construction of the Yamburg-western border of the USSR main gas pipeline and related supplies of natural gas to Poland on a long-term basis.

The documents were signed by Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Ties; and Andrzej Wojcik, Poland's minister of foreign trade.

The agreement envisages building and installation work on the construction of gas industry projects in various areas of the USSR, the building of a [type] 2000 rolling mill in Magnitogorsk, and also work at Khmelnitskaya, Smolenskaya, and Kuraskaya nuclear power stations being done by Polish subcontracting organizations. Polish builders and technical personnel for the first time will be taking part in the construction of power installations in the USSR. The overall cost of the work being done by the Polish side will be in excess of R900 million.

The documents also provide for the supply of Soviet gas to Poland over 20 years.

When signing the documents, Andrzej Wojcik said that participation in construction of the Yamburg-western border of the USSR gas pipeline, which is more than 4,600 km long, is the biggest project of Polish specialists outside Polish territory. Completion of the project will facilitate satisfaction of the import requirements for natural gas of Poland's national economy.

GDR ARMY, SOVIET FORCES CONSULT ON TRAINING

PM291503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 87 First Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel N. Panyukov: "Conference Held"]

[Text] A scientific and practical conference of political personnel of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] and the GDR National People's Army was devoted to problems of activating the human factor in resolving tasks of socialist building in the fraternal countries in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and 11th SED Congress decisions.

Reports were delivered at the conference by Major General G. Donskoy, first deputy chief of the GSFG Political Directorate, and Lieutenant General E. Hampf, deputy chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate.

During the discussion, the political personnel exchanged experience in educational work and the use of new forms and methods in training the fraternal armies' personnel.

PRAVDA CITES POLITIKA ON 'HISTORIC' CPSU PLENUM

PM311347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[Report from TASS roundup under the general heading: "An Event of Historic Significance"]

[Text] Belgrade -- The CPSU Central Committee plenum, which has been called revolutionary, POLITIKA notes, approved the provisions on the development of the democratism and improvement of cadre work set out in M.S. Gorbachev's report.

It is the CPSU's aim that restructuring should develop more quickly -- and develop through the widening of democratism in all spheres of life. The plenum is a historic event in the life and development of Soviet society and will have a big impact on the restructuring process taking place in the USSR.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LONDON

LD011040 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has left Moscow for London today at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of the British Parliament.

The delegation includes deputies T.V. Gamkrelidze, N.I. Popov, and V.I. Fedosov.

In the airport the delegation was seen off by deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet T.N. Bokaryova, T.N. Khrennikov, other officials and British ambassador to the USSR Bryan Cartledge.

UK 'INTRANSIGENCE' IN GIBRALTAR TALKS WITH SPAIN

PM271655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Chernyshev "Commentator's Column": "Speaking Different Languages"]

[Text] Madrid -- The latest round of talks between Spain and Britain on Gibraltar's future again have failed to produce a result. On his return from London, Spanish Foreign Minister F. Fernandez Ordonez stated that the British Government is blocking the talks and that the sides' positions have not moved a step closer. In the minister's opinion, it is an absurd situation when one member of the North Atlantic Alliance owns a colony on its ally's territory. As the meetings in London showed, these allies were speaking different languages, both literally and metaphorically, with regard to Gibraltar.

Long ago, Madrid suggested to London several ways to resolve the Gibraltar problem that ultimately would lead to the restoration of Spanish sovereignty over the headland and the removal of the last colony in Europe. Britain, however, while agreeing to hold talks "in general outline," refuses to discuss any concrete options and cites its "obligation" to the inhabitants of Gibraltar.

Political commentators believe that some of Spain's NATO allies are using the question of the "Rock," as this British colony is often called here, as a means of pressuring Madrid. That is indeed how Spaniards view recent visits to Gibraltar by delegations of NATO military officials. There is a paradox here: Spain does not belong to the North Atlantic Alliance's military organization, but NATO generals are making inspection visits to territory which Spain considers its own...

The failure of the London talks again aroused Spain's right-wing forces, who are campaigning for "the country's full participation in NATO." They state that the Gibraltar question will remain deadlocked until Spain "wins the confidence of its NATO allies." But what must it do to achieve that? Ultimately, join the North Atlantic Alliance's military structure. The logic of the argument is simple: In the present situation how can the other NATO countries agree to the establishment of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar, which is an important strategic NATO base controlling the entrance to the Mediterranean?

Right-wing circles believe that the solution of the Gibraltar problem is not helped by Madrid's demand for a substantial reduction in the U.S. military presence on Spanish territory. How can Spain hope to be entrusted with the base on Gibraltar, they ask, if Madrid demands that the U.S. military bases be reduced. Essentially Spain's right-wingers are making the very claim which the NATO countries, paying lip-service to their respect of Madrid's sovereign position, want to impose on the Spanish government.

The majority of Spaniards believe that Britain's intransigence and the lack of any progress at Spain's talks with the United States are evidence that the NATO allies will do anything to secure that country's full involvement in the alliance's military plans.

UK SAID PURSUING 'GENOCIDE POLICY' IN ULSTER

LD300003 Moscow TASS in English 2332 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- Follows commentary by Igor Orlov, TASS news analyst:

It will be fifteen years on January 30 since "Bloody Sunday" in Northern Ireland, when British troops opened fire on a peaceful demonstration in defence of civil rights in the city of Derry. The demonstrators were protesting against the repressive semicolonial order planted by London in Northern Ireland. The police and army units opened fire on unarmed people killing 13 persons.

Since then the list of victims of the crude arbitrary rule by the British authorities has been steadily growing and official London continued shamelessly demonstrating its mailed fist in Ulster. The British Army sent to Northern Ireland way back in 1969 behaved itself in a hostile and aggressive manner. It stained itself with most brutal repressions, tortures and murder of Irishmen, who are persistently demanding that their basic civil rights be observed.

It must be recalled that already in 1977 the European Human Rights Court in Strasbourg found Britain guilty of violating human rights and basic freedoms in Ulster and of the practices of brutal repressions. Under the repressive laws introduced in the province, any inhabitant of Northern Ireland can be detained for a long time on even the slightest suspicion or reports by secret service agents of paid informers.

Official London's blood record in Ulster includes more than 2,600 persons killed, thousands of persons crippled and tens of thousands left homeless.

The year of 1986 was the year when the so-called British-Irish agreement on Northern Ireland came into force. Events have reaffirmed that the agreement was a gimmick designed to consolidate in real fact the British occupation. It brought no improvement of the situation for the population. The inhuman regime flouting the laws by no means lessened its repressions. The territory of Ulster remains permanently a scene of military-police terror, suppression of the rights and freedoms of the Catholic minority vis-a-vis which a genocide policy is pursued. Yet, brutal repressions and terror cannot halt the struggle against the British occupation, for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms in Ulster, for an end to the fratricidal enmity between Catholics and Protestants which is kindled by the occupiers, for a true settlement of the problems of Northern Ireland.

DPA CITES PORTUGALOV ON FRG ELECTION RESULTS

LD252359 Hamburg DPA in German 2359 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (DPA) -- Nikolay Portugalov, Soviet expert on Germany and adviser on international affairs to the CPSU Central Committee, told Westdeutscher Rundfunk (West German radio) in Moscow today, regarding the CDU/CSU election losses, that the 'right-wing ploy' had not come off. "I am pleased about that," he said. The FDP had clearly gained. That was largely, though not 100 percent, due to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his clear support for detente.

Regarding the SPD showing, Portugalov, who in the 60's worked for 6 years in Bonn for Soviet media, said that in this difficult situation a repeat of the unfavorable 1983 result was not bad: "One might have expected worse." The result of the Green Party pointed the direction in which politics in the FRG is moving.

Regarding German-Soviet relations, he alluded to the chancellor's comparison of Gorbachev with Goebbels and said that the USSR expects the federal government to draw specific conclusions from the past and to clear away the recent "negative effect." After Genscher's visit to the USSR, the barometer pointed to fair weather. Moscow is now awaiting a second period of foreign policy.

Unofficially, today various Soviet representatives frequently referred to Kohl's quotation for which an apology is still expected. A possible statement by Kohl in a government statement after the election is evidently expected. Then, Soviet officials suggested, a real normalization of German-Soviet relations might be expected. Then, Soviet officials suggested, a real normalization of German-Soviet relations might be expected.

ZAGLADIN ASSESSES FRG ELECTION RESULTS

LD252353 Warsaw PAP in English 2304 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 25 -- In an interview for the main TV news bulletin, First Deputy Head of the CPSU CC International Department Vadim Zagladin, now staying here, sized up the alignment of political forces in the FRG in connection with the Bundestag elections.

He said that for us the alignment of forces in the FRG was important from the point of view of the attitude of political parties. In the pre-electoral period, one could see ruling parties, particularly the CDU/CSU, openly steer to the right, waging pre-electoral struggle under rightist slogans, including those of a clearly revanchist character. They were revanchist in a double sense, meaning revanchism on the historical plane and revanchism on the plane of revising the signed treaties. This is a very perilous tendency.

"I think that the FRG interests should lead to the situation in which there is only one road, the road of respecting the treaties and the Helsinki decisions, that is, the road of developing normal good-neighborly relations with Poland, the USSR and the GDR. But this depends on the process of domestic struggle in the FRG," Zagladin said.

A. ANTONOV CONFERS WITH FRG'S VON AMERONGEN

PM231221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Issues Discussed"]

[Text] On 20 January, A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the USSR and FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, received O. Wolff von Amerongen, prominent representative of FRG business circles and chairman of the German Economic Committee for the East at the latter's request. During their conversation, certain questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG were discussed.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION OFFICIAL VISIT 20-26 JAN

PM281051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party delegation was in the Soviet Union 20-26 January at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. It studied the experience of the CPSU's work in implementing the 27th party congress decisions concerning the introduction of new equipment and technology in the national economy.

The Portuguese comrades had a meeting and conversation at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section and visited industrial and scientific institutions in Moscow, where they saw for themselves the process of the transfer of production to a qualitatively new level, the training of highly skilled cadres, and Soviet working people's labor, daily life, and leisure conditions.

The delegation left Moscow for Lisbon 26 January.

BELGIAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER

PM211441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 14 January a conversation was held with a group of Belgian parliamentarians at the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Energy Commissions. Questions of the safe development of the nuclear power industry were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation were L.A. Gorshkov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Energy Commission, and Academician G.A. Arbatov, member of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission.

ITALIAN DELEGATION MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Political Consultations

LD272228 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- Soviet-Italian political consultations were held today in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the consultations the sides exchanged views on topical problems connected with the curbing of the arms race, the consolidation of universal security and a number of other international problems, as well as with bilateral relations.

From the Soviet side the consultation was attended by V. Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and from the Italian side, by B. Biancheri, director general [as received] of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, and S. Romano, Italy's ambassador to the USSR.

Shevardnadze Receives Official

LD271955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today received Biancheri-Chiappori, general director of the Political Department of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is in Moscow to conduct regular political consultations at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The conversation concerned a number of topical international problems and questions of bilateral Soviet-Italian relations.

Ryzhkov Attends Agricultural Fair

AU301013 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 30 jan 87

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, January 29 -- Italian machinery, technology and products for farmers and the food sector came under close inspection from Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov when he visited the biennial exhibition, Agritalia-87, here Thursday.

This is the fourth edition of the fair, and 235 firms are taking part. Ryzhkov spent more than two hours touring the stands, including one organised by Italy's National Research Council, which was displaying the results of its research in the food sector.

The prime minister also chatted with businessmen on hand at the stand of Techimont, Fata, Orlandi, Nuovo Pignone, the Finsider group's Acciaierie Terni, the FMC group, and Goldoni.

One of the prime minister's longest stops was at Fata's stand where he took a long look at a mock-up of a factory the company is scheduled to help build at Volzhsk.

First the first joint Italo-Soviet company must be created, but then Fata and the Soviet Ministry for Light Industry Construction hope to proceed rapidly to set up the plant to produce frozen foods.

Ryzhkov was told that Fata's projects in the Soviet Union include a completed complex at Kubani to produce, 50,000 tons of packaging for the food industry each year, an almost complete milk plant at Kiev, which will produce three million cubic meters of panels a year, and an automatic painting line currently being set up for eight Soviet construction firms.

Italian exports of machinery and products for the farm and food sectors in the Soviet Union rose from 50 billion lire in 1981 to over 170 billion in 1985.

ITALY'S NATTA ADDRESSES PARMA DEMONSTRATION

LD271307 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Rome January 25 TASS -- The most important tasks in this day are to strengthen and defend peace, ensure the progress of the developing nations, Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, said in the course of a mass demonstration of the Italian Communist Party in the city of Parma.

A growing responsibility in this respect is borne by the West European countries, he said. International developments open up new possibilities for joint independent actions in Western Europe for the sake of peaceful coexistence, detente and development. Yet facts so far indicate to the contrary. The European Economic Community displays its inability to play its role in outlining a new international policy. That role will never be able to become a determining one without vigorous joint actions by the European left-wing forces directed at accomplishing progressive reforms.

That is precisely why, the Italian Communist leader continued, the problem of unity of the left-wing forces both on the scale of Western Europe and Italy is in the focus of attention of the Italian communists. Characterising in that connection the political government coalition together with the Christian Democrats and a number of other bourgeois parties, Alessandro Natta stressed: Facts have shown that such coalitions even if headed by a representative of the Italian Socialist Party have done nothing essential to renew the economic and socio-political system in our country.

ACTIVISTS TO PROTEST U.S. BASES IN SPAIN

LD292154 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Madrid January 29 TASS -- Activists of the "Down With Bases" campaign have collected 200,000 signatures to a declaration demanding abrogation of the treaty with the United States and removal of American military bases in Spain. This sweeping anti-war action is being carried out throughout the country at the initiative of left-wing political parties, democratic trade unions, anti-war committees and mass public organizations. The aim it to collect a million such signatures which are then to be sent to the General Cortes (parliament). Participants of this campaign will hold a demonstration against American military presence in Spain outside the building of the Foreign Ministry in Madrid on February 3.

ATHENS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST U.S. BASES NOTED

LD292219 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Athens January 29 TASS -- Over 15,000 people, many of them carrying burning candles, took part on Wednesday night in a demonstration here. They marched through the central streets of the city to the American Embassy scanning: "Remove American bases from Greek soil," "Stop nuclear tests." In their statement forwarded to the U.S. Embassy the demonstrators demanded that the American Administration call off nuclear tests scheduled to take place in the Nevada testing range on February 5. "Such tests," the statement says, "will lead to still greater arms buildup and increase the risks of nuclear war." Demonstration organizers said that over half a million signatures have already been collected to a statement demanding removal of nuclear weapons from American bases in Greece.

LEGAL AID TREATY WITH CYPRUS RATIFIED 27 JAN

LD272053 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- A decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of January 26, 1987, ratified the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Repbulic of Cyprus on legal aid on civil and criminal cases signed in Moscow on January 19, 1984.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S., NATO TIES WITH TURKEY

PM291100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 87 Second Edition p 7

[Own correspondent A. Stepanov report: "Turkey and NATO"]

[Text] Ankara, January -- Debates continue in the Turkish press over the decision to review the American-Turkish "Defense and Economy Cooperation Agreement" (DECA), in operation for some years. Under this agreement, in exchange for credits for the purchase of arms and nonrepayable military aid, the United States may use bases and electronic surveillance centers on Turkish territory. But this is evidently not enough for Washington. The United States is exerting unceremonious pressure on Turkey, making the question of the expansion of military and economic aid directly dependent on a stepping up of the U.S. military presence on Turkish soil and the deployment of new nucler missile systems there.

In mid-December a new version of the agreement was initialed by the sides. It was announced that the content will not be revealed prior to the final signing. But Turkish officials stated that the quantity and quality of American aid will increase substantially. This naturally leads to the idea that Washington expects concessions from Ankara in return.

Alongside the DECA talks, talks on the conclusion of another agreement, "on the receiving country in the event of war," are nearing completion. Under this agreement, dumps containing weapons, ammunition, and spare parts for American forces will be created in Turkey beforehand.

According the published reports, in particular, in the newspaper CUMHURIYET, construction is continuing at a rapid rate in eastern Anatolia of two large air bases at Mus and Batman not far from the border with the USSR, to which yet another American-Turkish agreement, on the joint use of military airfields, applies.

At the same time, the Americans are modernizing their nuclear weapon dumps in that country. At the region's biggest Turkish-U.S. Base at Incirlik, near Adana, the newspaper MILLIYET writes, USAF nuclear-capable F-4 fighter-bombers are being replaced with more up-to-date F-16 planes, which have a far greater range. Work is actively under way to expand this base, where a significant proportion of U.S. nuclear ammunition is already stockpiled. And, as MILLIYET also notes, the "dual key" system, that is, joint U.S.-Turkish control, does not apply to this ammunition. In effect the American command can use this ammunition at its own discretion.

This was confirmed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle, who has become a frequent visitor to Turkey; he stated that U.S. troops at U.S. bases outside the United States will carry out U.S. orders exclusively, regardless of whose territory they are on. This position amounts to a considerable encroachment on Turkish sovereignty, and threatens to draw the country into Washington's military adventures, with all the unpredictable consequences that entails.

In the last few months, within the framework of "Atlantic solidarity," Turkey has been worked on vigorously by leading NATO circles, headed by U.S. General B. Rogers, commander in chief of the bloc's forces in Europe. A wide range of methods has come into play -- from a visit to Istanbul by the American battleship Missouri with nuclear cruise missiles on board and the holding of a North Atlantic Assembly session on the banks of the Bosphorus, to the open intimidation of the Turks with fabricated reports about the supposed "threat from the north" and all kinds of promises on the part of high-ranking figures from the U.S. Administration and NATO. The purpose of this massive pressure is the stationing on Turkish territory of an additional quantity of nuclear systems, above all Pershing-1 and Lance missiles, which, according to a decision of the NATO nuclear planning group, adopted in Montebelleo in 1983, are to be removed from the FRG.

The Turkish Government's repeated statements that it is not a question of siting additional nuclear weapns on its territory are literally drowned out by a harmonious chorus of NATOites in an entirely different key. They keep asserting that the "Montebello decision" is virtually binding, and that the Turkish authorities will have to submit, like it or not. NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington stated frankly that talks are under way with Turkey on this question. R. Strausz-Hupe, U.S. ambassador to Turkey, has also joined in the NATO chorus, which evoked a very negative reaction from the Turkish authorities and the broad public in the country. A number of newspapers here have rightly christened this approach to Turkey "nuclear blackmail."

There is another area in which energetic pressure is being brought to bear on the Turkish Government. This is Reagan's "Star Wars" program. American specialists believe that you could not find a better place, for geographical and climatic -- in short, strategic -- reasons, for the siting of land-based SDI elements.

The far-reaching U.S. and NATO militarist plans are causing serious concern among the Turkish public and various political forces in the country.

By imposing new nuclear systems on Turkey, as the well-known Turkish journalist (Kh. Gerger) has stated, the United States is pushing it into the arms of nuclear war. The missiles that the United States wants to station in Turkey, (I. Onen), deputy general chairman of the Social Democratic People's Party, noted, will not be of any benefit to Turkey from the standpoint of defense. (O. Soysal), chairman of the parliamentary group on Turkey's relations Soysal), with NATO and parliamentary deputy from the ruling Motherland Party, stressed that he is categorically opposed to the siting of new nuclear systems in the country, since in the event of nuclear war they will make Turkey a target.

Former Prime Minister B. Ecevit assessed the new U.S.-Turkish DECA agreement as "a compromise which will increase instability, weaken security, and step up Turkey's dependence on the United States." Deep concern was expressed in conection with U.S. military plans regarding Turkey by former Foreign Minister (I.S. Chaglayangil) and former Defense Minister (Kh. e. Ishyk). They came out against the appearance of new U.S. nuclear weapons on Turkish soil, since, in their words, this in no way accords with Turkey's national interests and can only lead to the exacerbation of Turkish-Soviet relations.

These people, who have the wisdom of great experience and are respected in the country, cannot be accused of shortsightedness. And their position fits in with the mood of broad sociopolitical circles in Turkey, which see national interests not in playing along with Washington, but in pursuing and strengthening an independent course witdh regard to their neighbors, a course based on the principles of peace and cooperation.

RSFSR FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH FINLAND

LD290518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Moscow: 28 Jan (TASS) -- Finland's proposals on establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and introducing measures to strengthen trust between states are acquiring particular relevance today, said Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR foreign minister. He was speaking today at the sixth all-union accountability and election conference of the Soviet-Finnish society.

The new steps taken by the USSR, announced in Helsinki last November, show that the Soviet Union is still ready to promote by practical deeds the implementation of these proposals. The Soviet leadership and our people, the minister stressed, have great faith in the foreign policy course of the Finnish leadership. The Soviet Union and Finland are manifesting a high level of stable relations of good-neighborliness, mutual understanding, and trust. The fruitful and dynamic development of Soviet-Finish relations convincingly shows the viability of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems and is an important factor in strengthening peace in northern Europe. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

FINNISH JOURNALISTS PROGRAM -- Helsinki January 29 TASS -- Soviet and Finnish journalists will contribute towards spreading objective information about the life of the peoples of both countries and support the initiatives aimed at preventing a nuclear war and putting an end to the weapons race, work for the development of a political dialogue between the journalists of the East and West with the aim of strengthening the foundations of trust and cooperation among nations. This is the main aim of the programme signed here today for cooperation between the USSR Journalists' Union and Finland's journalistic organisations for 1987. In this year marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence Soviet and Finnish journalists are planning to hold exhibitions of photographs in both countries devoted to these two red-letter dates and to be mounted in the capitals of the two countries. An exchange of young journalists of twinned cities will be a new form of ties between the organisations designed to contribute not only to their professional advancement but also to a closer familiarisation with the people and life of the neighbour state. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2321 GMT 29 Jan 87 LD]

TUDEH STATEMENT ASSAILS IRANIAN PRISON ATROCITIES

PM301211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report "In Defense of Patriots; Statement by the Tudeh Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The newspaper NAMEH-E MARDOM (People's Herald), printed in Persian in West Europe, has published a statement by the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee in connection with the execution in Iranian prisons of a number of political prisoners who were members of left-wing and democratic parties and organizations. Specifically, the statement reveals that political prisoners held in Iranian prisons recently have declared a hunger strike in protest against the humiliations, insults, torture, poor food, absence of medical assistance, and disregard of elementary human rights to which they are subjected.

Taking part in the hunger strike were members of the Iranian Tudeh Party, the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Organization (Majority), the Mojahedin-e Khalq-e Iran Organization, the Feda'iyan-e Khalq Guerrillas (Minority), and representatives of other progressive and democratic organizations. In an attempt to end the hunger strike, the jailers executed a number of its participants.

Dozens of the imprisoned fighters, the Tudeh Party Central Committee statement says, have already perished under torture or as a result of physical and moral suffering. The number of political prisoners who have disappeared without trace is growing. The recent hunger strike graphically demonstrates the patriots' readiness to continue their just struggle even in prison.

The Tudeh Party Central Committee calls on the world public, all people of good will, and all progressive and democratic organizations to raise their voice in protest against the lawlessness perpetrated in Iranian prisons. People whose only "fault" consists in the fact that they defended freedom, independence, social justice, and peace, the statement emphasizes, must not be allowed to fall victim to lawlessness. The Tudeh Party Central Committee demands that an international commission consisting of competent lawyers and doctors be dispatched to Iran to study the situation of political prisoners.

ISRAELI, USSR ENVOYS TO U.S. MEET ON EMIGRATION

TA300555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Telephone interview with Washington correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by moderator Yitzhaq Golan]

[Excerpt] [Golan] Good morning, Shim'on Schiffer. Can you brief us on the meeting held several days ago between Israeli Ambassador to Washington Me'ir Rosenne and Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Dubinin, which is giving rise to so much speculation? I understand that the issue of Jewish emigration was not the only issue raised duiring this meeting?

[Schiffer] That is true. In their meeting the two discussed the political process in the Middle East. From the meeting it transpires that the Soviet Union wants to take part in the political activity in the region almost at any price, and that it is continuing to hold intensive contacts toward convening an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

This issue was discussed in detail in the Rosenne-Dubinin meeting. However, other issues were discussed as well, particularly the issue of Jewish emigration, and the assessment of Jewish and Israeli circles here in Washington who are active on the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is that in the near future the Soviet Union will make an effort to improve its image, and that against this backdrop we are likely to see many more exit permits and many more refuseniks leaving the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

KHARCHEV-LED DELEGATION MEETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

PM260915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The Syrian people rate highly the Soviet Union's principled position on Near East affairs and its support for the Arab peoples' just struggle against the Israeli occupiers and for a lasting peace in the Near East, President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria has stated. He was receiving a Soviet delegation headed by K.M. Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, in Damascus. During the meeting, the Syrian president expressed support for Soviet foreign policy and, in particular, for the peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Delegation Returns

PM261007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Syria Ends"]

[Text] K.M. Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs, and A.A. Dubkov, deputy head of the Council's Muslim section, have returned to Moscow from Damascus after visiting the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Muhammad al-Khatib, Syrian minister of religious trusts. Mufti Talgat Tadzhuddin, chairman of the religious administration of Muslims in the European part of the USSR and Siberia, and Shaykh Ul Islam Allashukyur Pasha-zade, chairman of religious administration of the Muslims of Transcaucasia, returned with them from a visit to that country. The two religious figures visited the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Syria's Grand Mufti Shaykh Akhmad Kaftaru.

During the visit, the guests from the USSR were received by President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria; Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa; and Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of religious trusts. They met with representatives of the clergy and public and cultural figures and toured the country.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT PRAISES BILATERAL TIES

LD251131 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus January 25 TASS -- There are good relations and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Syria on a broad range of issues, said president Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic, speaking in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS.

These relations, he stressed, are permanently deepened and built on the solid foundation of trust and friendship. The USSR pursues a principled policy and consistently supports the struggle of the Arabs agains Zionist aggression.

Hafiz al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine waging a struggle for the restoration of their legitimate rights and national self-determination, called for the overcoming differences and for the unity among the ranks of the Palestine resistance movement. He expressed concern over the growing scale of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, which creates a real threat to all states of the Persian Gulf Area.

ALGERIA SIGNS SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATION TIES PROTOCOL

LD310349 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] A protocol for scientific and education cooperation agreement for 1987 was signed in Moscow today between Algeria and the Soviet Union as a result of the talks held between delegations of the two countries.

On the Algerian side, the protocal was signed by Brother Abdelkarim Ben Laribi, branch director for organizations of socialist European countries and the Soviet Union at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Soviet side by Mr (Sinki), head of the Cultural Division at the Soviet Foreign ministry. The signing ceremony was attended by Brother Abdellah Fedal, Algerian ambassador to the USSR.

On this occasion, the heads of the two delegations exchanged speeches. They expressed their satisfaction at signing this protocol, which is tantamount to a work program for the next 2 years and which is within the context of the long-term agreement signed between the two countries last year.

In their speeches they emphasized the nature and character of the traditional friendly ties that have linked Algeria and the Soviet Union for a long time and the need to bolster these ties in various spheres.

The protocol signed between the two countries provides for cooperation between them in the fields of education, training at university level, education and information exchange, professional training, and the exchange of expertise and experts in the various fields.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH EGYPT -- Cairo January 26 TASS -- A plan for scientific and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Egypt in 1987 and 1988 has been signed here. It provides for broader bilateral contacts in the fields of culture, science and information, closer links between the artistic workers' associations of the two countries, stepped-up exchanges of television and radio programs and films, and mutual participation in international competitions and festivals held in the Soviet Union and Egypt. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 26 Jan 87 LD]

MACHEL PLANE CRASH RESULT OF 'SABOTAGE'

LD311818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS) -- Taken together, the circumstances surrounding the destruction of the plane of Mozambican President Samora Machel leave to doubt that it was the result of sabotage, stated Ivan Vasin, USSR Deputy minister of Civil Aviation, in an interview published in today's edition of IZVESTIYA.

Investigation into the disaster was conducted by the Republic of South Africa (RSA) with representatives of Mozambique and the USSR taking part. The accumulated materials were jointly discussed, systematized and coordinated. However, when the three-way protocol relating to the report on the information received was signed on 16 January, the RSA representatives categorically refused to continue work within the framework of the joint commission for drafting a final report. Instead, the RSA authorities unilaterally made a decision that the final act should not be drafted by the joint commission but by a court, which opened its hearings in Johannesburg 20 January. The Soviet side was faced with the need to conduct its own analysis of the existing materials.

These materials indicate that the TU-134A, its engine, systems, assemblies and units, as well as its on-board navigational and radio-technical equipment, were in working order. This agrees with the views of the trilateral commission which ascertained that "during the flight there were no breakdowns or malfunctions in the operation of the aircraft's systems." Meterological conditions were normal and the crew was in a fit state of work, being fully in control of the situation and maintaining precise communications with the Maputo Airport air-traffic control.

So what was it that 96 km before touchdown caused the presidential TU-134A to veer suddenly 37 degrees to starboard?

After analyzing recordings by the on-board voice recorder, specialists on the trilateral commission singled out a key phrase throwing light on the events that occurred. Responding to remarks from the aircraft's captain about the swerve to starboard, the navigator reported "VOR indicates that way." VOR is a very high frequency omnidirectional radio beacon. Investigations have confirmed that the on-board navigation system was strictly homed to the frequency of the Maputo beacon. It was on precisely this frequency that the false beacon was transmiting its deliberately wrong information, resulting in the plane's changing course.

The trilateral commission uncovered in the RSA on the spot at which the TU-134A fell the traces of a hidden army-style camp. It was located about 150 meters from the remains of the plane. According to the statements of eyewitnesses, the camp was abandoned the day after the disaster.

The premeditated influence of efficient ground-based radio technology situated outside Maputo Airport resulted in the plane deviating from its set course and crashing to earth in South African territory, the USSR deputy minister of civil aviation indicated in conclusion.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD212315 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- People in the USSR treat with deep respect the people of Zimbabwe, welcome its headways in building a new society, said Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, a chamber of the Soviet Parliament. He received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the House of Assembly of Zimbabwe's Parliament led by Didymus Mutasa, the house speaker.

Tolkunov noted with satisfaction a successful development of friendly relations between the two countries. An active dialogue at all levels with Zimbabwean friends is certainly useful since it affords the opportunity to get to know and understand each other better, to exchange views on urgent problems of our time, the Soviet representative said.

Tolkunov informed the guests of the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the period of the restructuring, of revamping comprehensively Soviet society following the 27th CPSU Congress.

Touching upon international problems, Tolkunov called the attention of the Zimbabwean parliamentarians to the Soviet state's peace initiatives.

He emphasized that peace and detente, disarmament and development, the assertion of new principles in the conscience and life of the world community were and remain the principled line of Soviet foreign policy. Counteraction to the forces of war and violence seeking to plunge mankind into the abyss of thermonuclear catastrophe, to suppress the people's aspiration for socio-economic progress remains the foremost objective today. The non-aligned states can and should play a tangible role here.

Evaluating the situation in the south of Africa, Tolkunov stressed that the USSR favours giving fresh impetus to the collective quest for ways to unblock the conflict in that hot spot of the world, elaborating broad programme for its comprehensive settlement in conformity with the U.N. and OAU principles.

Didymus Mutasa expressed his point of view on the problems under discussion and noted that the sides held close stands on key international problems.

Nuclear catastrophe jeopardizes the whole of mankind. Hence, the struggle for peace is the common task of all nations and states. Mutasa assured that Zimbabwe, which is chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, will continue to exert efforts to the benefit of peace in Africa and all over the world, in the interests of development and equitable cooperation.

He expressed deep gratitude to the USSR for invariable solidarity with the struggle by southern African peoples to abolish racism and colonialism, to guarantee peace and social progress. The guest spoke highly of the USSR's principled course on the international scene and stressed that the Soviet State's initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev meet the interests and aspirations of all peace-loving nations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CPSU CC CONFERENCE 23 JAN

PM261211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 87 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee 23 January to discuss the tasks of party organizations and soviet and economic organs linked with the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Urgent Measures To Boost Labor Productivity in Agriculture by Introducing Rational Forms of Agriculture's Organization and Financial Autonomy."

Taking part in the work of the conference were: M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Vorotnikov and Ye. K. Ligachev, members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Dolgikh and N.V. Talyzin, candidate members of the Politburo; A.P. Biryukova, M.V. Zimyanin, V.P. Nikonov, and G.P. Razumovskiy, secretaries of the Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom; and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In the auditorium were secretaries of union republic communist party central committees and of party kraykoms and obkoms; chairmen of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and of oblispolkoms and krayispolkoms; chairmen of union and autonomous republic gosagroproms and of kray and oblast agro-industrial committees; chairmen of republic, kray, and oblast institutions of the USSR Gosbank; union republic finance ministers and gosplan chairmen; leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, food and processing industry enterprises, science institutions, agricultural VUZ'es, and the mass media; USSR ministers; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; and senior officials of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev [subhead]

The report was delivered by CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.P. Nikonov. He said that over 12 million machine operators, livestock workers, economists and bookkeepers, production specialists, processing industry workers, and leaders of agro-industrial complex farms and enterprises are currently receiving daily instruction throughout the country in study classes and lecture groups. This massive general education follows specially devised programs for each category of worker in the agro-industrial complex. But there is a single aim -- everyone must master to perfection the specific economics and get to know in detail the factors governing the intensification of land cultivation and livestock raising, and the latest achievements in the food and processing industries, so as to be able to ensure high-quality and highly productive work at his own location and in the sector entrusted to him.

The secretaries of the union republic communist party central committees and the CPSU kraykoms and obkoms have completed what has been a thorough course of instruction. It was devoted to the problems of radically improving party leadership of the agro-industrial complex' development in the interests of the timely and complete fulfillment of the country 's Food Program.

What has brought about this effort, this attention to the training of agro-industrial cadres? If we compare the indicators for the development of all areas of the country's agro-industrial complex in the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan with the indicators for other sectors of the national economy, then it is possible to draw the conclusion that here too there have been positive changes, production efficiency has risen, and a shift has become discernible toward the fuller and more competent utilization of our resource potential, as well as toward the more vigorous implementation of the social policy in the countryside.

After describing the results of the agro-industrial complex's work, in 1986, the speaker said:

The results of the first 4 years of our work on fulfilling the Food Program have enabled us to increase our population's per capita consumption of meat by 4 kg (62.5), of milk and dairy products by 32 kg (332), and of eggs by 16 units (265). Although the cited indicators cannot indeed satisfy us, and the growth rates -- particularly for meat and milk -- must actually be doubled, we are moving forward in a stable manner. In terms of the results of the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan the labor of our rural working people, particularly the country's livestock workers, merits a warm compliment.

Two more positive factors are to be seen in the indicators of the agro-industrial complex's activity last year. First: Labor productivity rose by 6.9 percent in agriculture and 5.2 percent in the food and processing industries; labor remuneration increased 3.6 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. Second: there was a 2.8 percent fall in the expenditure of material resources per R100 of production output. Overall the economic efficiency of agriculture has registered a 12-percent rise, and a sum of R23 billion net profit has been obtained.

However, comrades, these average figures, while incorporating certain positive shifts in the rural economy, still do not indicate that the activity of this most major national economic complex -- which is what the agro-industrial complex is -- is acquiring in our country the requisite stability of development, or that we have learned in all the areas of its production how to resolve the emerging problems swiftly, without wasting time. No, as yet this has not happened. There are still very many negative occurrences giving rise to the low productivity of agricultural lands and livestock units, unproductive work on the part of food and other enterprises, and great losses of output along the path from field and livestock unit to consumer. Although we have already been operating for a year under the new management structure, although we have in our hands a more improved economic mechanism of management, we have not succeeded in achieving the due reduction in unproductive outlays above all on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, or in utilizing to the full the favorable opportunities for a substantial increase in labor productivity.

In the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev said: "...Man has been, is, and will remain the main engine and soul of progress. Today as never before agriculture needs people who are interested in working energetically, with high professionsl skill, with an innovatory streak. Constant concern for the working and living conditions of rural working people is the firmest guarantee of all our successes. Our plans are geared to this, and it is important that they are unswervingly fulfilled."

This thesis concerning the decisive role of the human factor reflects precisely the objective order of things and is conditioned by the development trends of our society, by the need for an abrupt shift in the pace and quality of our country's economic development. [paragraph continues]

From the experience of the agrarian sector over the last few years it is possible to cite thousands of examples where the individual's personal material interest and creative activity, against the background of all the other advantages of the socialist system of management, have ensured an unprecedented upsurge in social labor productivity.

After dwelling next on the collective contract and intrafarm accounting, the speaker remarked that they have a long history in our economy's agrarian sector. But they began to receive extensive, mass dissemination following the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the all-union conference on this topic held in Belgorod in 1983, which revealed profoundly the great opportunities they provide for the development of economic activity. The number of people working under the collective contract system was a little more than 1 million in 1982, while the figure for 1986 was more than 11 million. These people account for three-fourths of the plowed area and more than 60 percent of productive livestock. The family contract is also being extensively disseminated in all regions of the country. It would appear -- after looking at the figures -- that there we have "the triumphant march of the contract system and financial autonomy," yet we do not have high, or the highest, labor productivity on the scale contemplated.

When analyzing the situation it is necessary to perceive it as it really is, with all its contradictons, with all the complexities and difficulties generated not only by objective but also by subjective factors. Numerous urgent questions arise here. Last year a large group of economic scientists, State Agro-industrial Committee specialists, and workers from the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee and union republic communist party central committees spent the entire period of agricultural work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and with contract teams with a specific task: To study, on the one hand, the best experience and, on the other, the negative phenomena hindering the assimilation of collective contracts, financial autonomy, and intensive technologies and the introduction of the new economic machinery in practical economic activity. Fairly serious generalizations and conclusions were made from these materials. The main point is that the strategic tasks elaborated by the 27th party congress have still not been fully implemented.

In December 1986 the CPSU Central Committee Politburo comprehensively examined the question of radical measures to increase labor productivity in the country's agriculture on the basis of improving its organizational forms and incentives. The resolution that was adopted emphasized in particular that the currently prevailing production and economic situation in the countryside and the consistent implementation of the party course of intensifying crop farming and stockraising in every way have created favorable prerequisites for decisive transition everywhere to new methods of economic management and for the broad development of rural working people's production activeness.

Together with Communists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex, party committees must critically examine the state of affairs as regards the assimilation of economic methods of economic management in each labor collective and must lay down specific measures for the transition to financial autonomy and collective contracts. Particular attention as drawn to the impermissibility of a formalistic, stereotyped, or unsystematic approach in this important work. There was repeated affirmation of the need to consistently pursue a line of expanding the economic independence of labor collectives and enhancing their role and reponsiblity of the performance of contractual obligations.

As of 1 January the labor remuneration of all workers on farms and in rayon agro-industrial associations, combines, agricultural firms, and agro-industrial committees in oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics is being linked to end results. This measures affects the interests of more than 30 million people within the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee system, and its effect will depend on them. But it must be constantly borne in mind that this most important factor of progress in labor and the economy will become a norm of activity only if all "steps" of agro-industrial complex management learn to accurately and precisely perform their own functions and obligations.

One of the main and decisive factors for the efficiency of collective contracts and financial autonomy has been and remains the prompt and complete performance of contractual obligations by links and teams. On the one hand, this means material and technical backup for contractual subunits -- everything planned must be delivered and handed over on time, since no contracts can be performed without guranteed supplies of resources. On the other hand, everything that machine operators or stockmen have earned must be paid to the last kopeck. Any breaches of these fundamental fules result in people losing faith in the likelihood of high efficiency of collective labor and its fai remuneration. This is why a sizeable proportion of links and teams disintegrate during the working season. It is already a difficult job, and at times impossible, to organize these people again.

Every oblast and the majority of rayons now have at their disposal sufficient practical experience in the successful assimilation of advanced organizational forms of labor. Painstaking work with people is needed, together with consistent progress toward ensuring that each field, each crop rotation, and each team section has a genuine, solicitous, and interested steward. This represents the main avenue for the country's agriculture, and it is here that the terms restructuring and acceleration acquire a profoundly meaningful content. This is the path leading to significant growth of labor productivity, the reduction of production costs, high returns from invested funds, and significant growth of field and stock unit productivity.

The most important thing of all, the speaker noted, is that it is necessary to work persistently and consistently on the transition of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises to new organizational forms of labor and management, to seek in the experience of the best farms simple, understandable, and at the same time effective measures to encourage high productivity. Economic scientists must be more widely involved in this work, and their advice must be heeded.

Here are the conclusions drawn by scientists as to what are the obstacles in the way of large-scale introduction of contracts, based on the results of 4 years of work:

An insufficiently skilled, inadequately thought out, and simplistic approach toward the formation of collectives;
Ignorance of all the fine nuances of work by farm leaders, and their inability to personally head the work under conditions of collective contracts and financial autonomy;
Absence of rational planning, accurately organized accounting, and check-book and other forms of monitoring the expenditure of material and monetary funds, without which financial autonomy loses its meaning;
Work without carefully worked out normatives for payment from gross revenues earned from different crops and types of produce;
Nonobservance of the principle of independence in the fulfillment of production programs, and attempts to run contract collectives "over the head" of these collectives' self-management organs;
Breaches of contractual commitments as regards labor remuneration and guaranteed allocation of material resources.

The process of winter study must not only eliminate any gaps in the knowledge of affairs, but must also painstakingly tune up the machinery of action and interaction by each contract collective and instill in people the firm belief that their initiative in labor will be supported and properly evaluated.

The speaker went on to emphasize that collective contracts must play a decisive role in boosting the returns from intensive technologies as applied to grain, industrial, and feed crops and in making better use of irrigated and drained land. Examples were cited to show the high efficiency of intensive technologies.

Here is one of them. Last year farms in Krasnodar Kray produced 45.5 quintals of wheat per hectare from an area of 1.3 million hectares sown to winter wheat. The kray's Ust-Labinskiy Rayon produced 54 quintals per hectare from 39,000 hectares, Timashevskiy Rayon's "Rossiya" Kolkhoz produced 62 quintals per hectare, and Klepikov's team boosted the yield per hectare to 65.5 quintals. It was noted at the same time that the potential of intensive technologies is far from fully utilized due to technological breaches. Contractual links in Odessa Oblast's Kiliyskiy Rayon harvested more than 100 quintals of grain corn from irrigated areas, and Solodivskiy, a young but already experienced team leader, produced 132.1 quintals. But since 1975 the oblast as a whole has not fulfilled even once its production plans for this grain crop. The total harvested there last year was only 22 quintals per hectare.

In the majority of territories, family and personal contracts remain an enormous reserve for boosting the output of vegetables, fruit, berries, industrial crops, and livestock products. All efforts must be applied to help reveal their far-reaching potential. These contracts can take most varied forms, the main point being that they are useful for the state, the farm, and the family. In Krasnodar Kray, for example, machine operator Nechepurenko and his family produced 37.2 quintals of sunflower seed per hectare from an area of 138 hectares. The Khobayev family link from Kashka-Darya Oblast produced 45 quintals of raw cotton per hectare from 95 hectares. Virtually all kolkhoz-member families in Tataria's Baltasinskiy Rayon cultivate succulent root crops, thus ensuring succulent feed for kolkhoz livestock, and receive livestock for their personal yards by way of payment in kind.

All the measures and provisions for improving the economic machinery of economic management contained in the well known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution come fully into force this year, the speaker went on. This important political and economic document must become the means regulating the internal life of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their business ties with all organizations. At present, however, it must be noted with regret that leading officials in the center and in union republics, krays, and oblasts who are ex officio personally responsible for the improvement of the economic machinery in the agro-industrial complex, sometimes have only a superficial knowledge of the new provisions and at times display an irresponsible attitude toward their implementation. This is the only way to explain the never ending flood of paperwork, demands, and instructions accumulating on farms.

Many oblispolkoms in the Ukraine regulate farms' activities in the smallest detail. As in olden times, every month the Saratov Oblispolkom adopts dozens of resolutions "On Progress..." and so on, and so on.... The rayon agro-industrial associations follow its lead, and the result is paperwork, information reports, and instructions instead of work. So much for living work with people!

The resolution provides for a transition to the normative-resource method of planning. The basic normatives are set, each farm's production plans are confirmed, and yet farms are still waiting for the basic documents on material and technical resources. Furthermore, as these documents make their way through five or six offices before reaching the kolkhozes or sovkhozes they will be completely emasculated. Is this what is meant by the normative method?

There is still no complete analysis and evaluation of how the resolution is being adopted and implemented. But alarming reports are coming in, one after the other, about individual fundamental questions. Most of them concern the point where oblast and republic interests come into contact. A system whereby all output produced in excess of deliveries to centralized stocks is left for local supplies has been in operation since the second half of 1986, and this is a tremendous incentive. The oblast or kray budget is closely linked with the work of sovkhozes and of food producing and processing enterprises. The quality, depth of processing, and variety of output -- all this requires attention and consideration.

Thus, local organ leaders have a serious responsibility. They must not only know of but must also be skilled masters of the levers of the economic machinery of economic management, making skillful use of the new normative provisions.

It so happens, however, that some plan to reduce meat production, others -- milk production, and yet others -- buckwheat production. A number of oblasts in the RSFSR, Moldavia, and Uzebekistan are not planning to supply raw materials to existing food enterprise capacities or ensure a full workload for converted former alcholic beverage plants, nor are they increasing local raw material deliveries to confectionary factories.

Any references to the fact that some problems have become more difficult to resolve under the conditions of greater independence granted to farm leaders and the strengthening of democratic principles in the management of production are groundless. Difference may occur between the interests of a specific farm and those of the state, but in our time they must be eliminated only by economic methods rather than by administrative or party pressure. The normative-resource method of planning which we have adopted must be fully assimilated.

The speaker dwelt in detail on questions relating to the problems of mutual relations between agro-industrial complex partners. The first point is that everyone must clearly and precisely realize that it will be not just hard but impossible to carry out the adopted resolution on improving the economic mechanism if we fail in the very near future to organize really businesslike and economically mutually advantageous ties between kolkhozes and voskhozes on the one hand and consumer cooperatives on the other. The consumer cooperative organization accounts for more than 80 percent of retail trade turnover in the countryside, and its procurement network involves products and raw materials worth R12 billion. Its own enterprises produce R7 billion of food products.

The place where integration should be accelerated is first and foremost between the agro-industrial complex and consumer cooperativews. In this regard the step of eliminating rural consumer societies cannot be considered correct. Whereas recently there were more than 15,000 such societies in the countryside, last year only 4,600 rural consumer societies were left. This only complicates the lives of rural working people and hinders the sale of their produce and its timely processing. A very great deal in this question depends on party and soviet organs. In Omsk, Khmelnitskiy, Volgograd, and Vinnitsa Oblasts and Tataria these questions are being solved, but this is not the case in most places.

And the second queseion relates to mutual relations. In the new economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex the financial and credit effect on this complex integrated production process is of very great importance. Some things have already been done over the last year. The credit policy of the USSR Gosbank is increasingly aimed at economically stimulating production and reinforcing the financial autonomy principle. New provisions have been introduced. These, as was envisaged, are tightening up the regulations for the use of state credit on the one hand, and on the other hand the very process of obtaining finance and planned credit has become simpler and less bureaucratic.

Last year preferential growth in gross output in comparison with credit investment was achieved for the first time in the last few years. This first success could have been soundly reinforced by switching kolkhozes and sovkhozes to a self-financing and self-capitalizing system. But, unfortunately we do not have jointly developed measures either centrally or locally which would be comprehensive in nature or promote an improvement in the organization of financing or the strengthening of wage discipline. Workers at planning and financial organs very rarely visit the field and work insufficiently with the economic and accounting services of farms and rayon agro-industrial associations. Without this any major step in improving the new economic management mechanism will be very difficult.

The other aspect of the question is that this year 23 percent of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes should switch to self-financing. They do not need any monetary aid, but they do have a great need for a system of good relations. Although there is no such law financial workers thought up various types of restrictions and do not even allow strong farms to make use of all their revenue. Instructions assuming that the leader of a kolkhoz or sovkhoz is virtually a "potential violator" have still not all been repealed. And liberties such as the preferential deduction of funds into the state budget are quite inadmissible. In such circumstances any mechanism is doomed to failure.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions linked with the activity of rayon agro-industrial complexes and the scientific backup provided to the agro-industrial complex and on current affairs.

The party and the entire Soviet people, he noted, expect that workers in the agro-industrial complex will be able to reinforce everything positive that was achieved in the first year of the 5-year plan and take a new step forward in resolving the Food Program. Production plans stipulate intensive indicators. It is necessary to produce 232 million metric tons of grain -- which is our key problem -- and to obtain 7.6 million metric tons of oilseed. It is planned to correct the raw cotton situation, to boost vegetable production, and to increase the amount of coarse and succulent feed by at least 15 percent. Crop farming products as a whole must be increased by 16 percent. There should be no wild guesses about production, irrespective of the weather being clement or not. Each field must be prepared for obtaining the maximum possible under the worst conditions. Good seeds, excellently prepared equipment, a readiness to use the best methods in applying mineral and organic fertilizer, and the complex assimilation of intensive techniques -- this and nothing else will determine our success.

A great deal of snow has fallen in southern and central parts of the country. It is necessary to carry out all measures to retain moisture -- this will resolve a great deal.

Winter crop areas require particular attention. It is already clear that some of them will need to be resown. Everything must be prepared for this in the most thoroughgoing way. The winter grain has good predecessor crops and they must be harvested in full.

Which crops to resow and what will be needed are today's questions. It is necessary to monitor the state of perennial grasses -- here too losses are unavoidable.

Speaking about livestock wintering, the speaker noted that in the last 3 months farms have produced 10 percent more meat and 9 percent more milk than in the previous winter period. But in order to maintain this pace in the future painstaking work will be needed, particularly at the final phase of wintering. The hardest period in stockraising is the transition from winter to spring and summer work. If timely measures are not taken locally there may not be nay feed in the final phase of wintering. For this reason it is necessary to step up monitoring of feed expenditure right now and strive to seek additional sources for supplementing feed resources. All feed shops should work at full capacity. Particular attention should be devoted to questions of retaining young animals. The task for the country's stockraisers is to not only maintain but increase production growth rates.

Many agro-industrial complex labor collectives have launched socialist competition to fulfill their plans by the 70th anniversary of October. This is a noble intiative and should be extensively supported. The Food Program is one of the most important areas of party work. We must involve in this work the entire mass of people employed in production.

The positive shifts in the sector, the improvement in the economic mechanism, the incipient switch to a more effective and rational [gramotnyy] use of existing resources, the negative phenomena detrimentally affecting the productivity of agricultural land and livestock units, the nonproductive work of food and processing enterprises, the large losses in output and ways of eradicating shortcomings, and the new approaches to new work were discussed by K.V. Kunitskiy, director general of the "Ramenskiy" Agro-Industrial Combine in Moscow Oblast, V.I. Postnikov, director general of the "Stavropolskoye" Broiler Production Association in Stavropol Kray; D.S. Datoshivili, director general of the "Tbilmoloko" Production Association in Tbilisi; Yu.F. Bugakov, chairman of the "Bolshevik" Kolkhoz, Ordynskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast; and M.G. Vagin, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz, Koverninskiy Rayon, Gorkiy Oblast.

The decisive role of the humam factor in the sharp turnaround in the pace and quality of the country's economic development and in the social restructuring of the countryside; the need to more boldly introduce the achievements of science and technology, the collective contract, and intrafarm accounting; the importance of intensifying crop farming and stockraising; and the responsibility of party, soviet, and economic leaders for ensuring the successful fulfillment of the Food Program was stressed in the speeched by L.B. Yermin, chairman of the FSFSR State Agroindustrial Committee; A.A. Nikonov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; I.A. Mozgovoy, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.A. Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; V.P. Kulakov, chairman of the Vitebsk Oblispolkom; and Kh.T. Veldi, chairman of the Estonian SSR Stae Agro-Industrial Committee.

The conference was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

The CPSU Central Committee called this conference, which is devoted to improving labor productivity in the agarian sector of the economy, at a special time. A process of profound restructuring is under way in the country in accordance with the ideas of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the directives of the 27th party congress, and the CPSU Program. [paragraph continues]

Society's entire life is undergoing great changes. The intensity of the struggle of the party and people for qualititative progress in the economy and the social area is growing .

The unaninous and nationwide support for the party's course convinces us that Soviet people do not want to live in the old way and tolerate lags. Renewing and essentially revolutionary work is under way in the country. To use the words of V.I. Lenin, the Soviet system is being developed and reworked, but now at a new and higher level.

Implementation of the party's political course is not easy matter. It requires the use of all available forces and means, dynamism and initiative, scope and professionalism, the deepening of democracy, and the expansion of openness. Criticism and creation today go hand in hand, as they say.

Restructuring is a multilayered process embracing all production and social relations. The most important factor in it is the widespread introduction of economic management methods. This is particularly apposite for the country's agro-industrial complex and its main component -- agriculture. The fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress of further improving Soviet people's prosperity will directly depend on the success or failure of precisely this sphere of the economy. Agro-Industrial complex output accounts for over 70 percent of retail trade turnover.

The agro-industrial complex still has many questions to solve. However, objectively assessing the results of its development since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which marked the start of the formation of the agro-industrial complex as an independent management entity, we can justifiably state that a number of hopeful positive trends have emerged in this area.

First, growth in stockraising output has acquired a certain stability. Meat production during the period has grown by 12 percent. Stockraising output purchase plans have been fulfilled for 4 consecutive years. The largest increase was registered in 1986, in the precongress period.

Second, both crop farming and stockraising are making more extensive use of intensive techniques. The substantive influence of this factor can be seen by the fact that last year the country obtained more than 210 million metric tons of grain. In 1986, 3,000 kg of milk per cow was obtained by 24 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics, as opposed to only 8 such territories in 1982.

Third, the economic position of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is growing stronger. Since the May Plenum (comparing the 4 years that preceded and followed it) the number of loss-making farms has fallen by more than two-thirds.

Fourth, rural investment policy has leaned more toward social projects. Whereas in the 4 years prior to the May Plenum R28 billion -- or 17 percent of the total volume of capital investment -- was channeled into the nonproduction area, since the plenum the figure has been more than R41 billion, or around 23 percent.

And, finally, the improvement of the organizational structure of the administration of the agro-industrial complex is combined with the introduction of a new economic mechanism and the regulation of the system of economic interrelations between the countryside and its partners from other sectors of the national economy.

There is an increasing understanding of the idea that the economy can and must be directed efficiently primarily by economic methods.

All these changes are having a positive effect on the growth rate of production and purchases of agricultural output. So far the positive trends have merely shown their value. The task now is to consolidate and develop them and ensure that they become irreversible. It must be borne in mind that the slow growth of food production is aggravating the conflict between supply and the populations' effective demand. The shortage of meat and dairy products, vegetables, and fruit is making itself felt in the country. The range of other products is narrow and their quality is often not high. We must double the growth rate of agricultural production and substantially increase per capita consumption of basic foodstuffs.

The party Central Committee constantly pays great attention to the agro-industrial complex' activity and to establishing the country's food stocks. Just recently the Central Committee examined the work of party organizations in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan and Voronezh Oblast in ensuring the accelerated and consistent development of crop farming and stock raising.

Incidentally, for the first time in over 20 years the Central Committee discussed reports from the Ukrainian and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committees. As you can see, the Central Committee is firmly following the congress instruction that there must be no organizations within the party which are beyond criticism or control. A resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee notes that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have been intolerably slow in restructuring the leadership of the agro-industrial complex in accordance with party demands. It has reached the point where the Ukraine has turned from being a supplier of grain to state resources into being a consumer of grain. The republic's deliveries to the union livestock products fund have begun to fall. Stockraising in Kazakhstan is in a neglected state. It is being conducted by the extensive method there. There are major failures and regression. Dairy herd productivity in 1985 was no higher than the 1970 level.

To ensure a steady food supply to the country, to free ourselves from the import of grain, and to create secure reserves it is necessary to ensure increased yields from the potential created in the agro-industrial complex and the resources allocated to that sector.

The main ways to resolve this task are to introduce economic methods of management, above all autonomous financing and intrafarm accounting, the collective contract, the improvement of the skill of cadres of specialists and workers in the mass trades, and the further broadening of democratic principles in the area of production management. The Central Committee resolution on increasing labor productivity in agriculture is devoted to these questions.

This year the agro-industrial complex, together with other sectors of the economy, began working in the conditions of the new economic mechanism. The fundamental areas of its improvement were outlined in the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speeches.

The expediency of creating a new integrated economic mechanism is dictated by changes of a social character, specifically the increase in people's level of education, and by their desire to actively participate in the management of production. Now, as it is said, not only will you not go very far using purely administrative methods, you will actually go backward. This, incidentally, was convincingly shown by Academician Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavksaya, the well known Soviet sociologist, in her article in the journal KOMMUNIST.

Ye. K. Ligachev dwelt in detail on the main areas for activating the human factor in the agro-industrial complex system and the related tasks of party committees. One of the main and permanent areas of party committees' work in this area is to mold a sense of being the master in each man, each worker. The new economic methods, as leaders and ordinary workers alike are noting, are not only a means of organizing productive labor but also of inculcating activeness in people. In collectives working on the autonomous financing contract using the check-book form of cost control there is a process of self-monitoring and self-education underway. And this very fact molds in people a sense of being the master.

Despite the clear advantages of the collective contract and autonomous financing, they are still being assimilated very slowly on many farms and sometimes do not yield the proper return. The speaker characterized the reasons for this situation.

The collective contract yields the greatest economic effect on those occasions when it is really based on autonomous financing principles. In the organizational context they are designed to solve a dual task: to increase output and to ensure that resources are used thriftily. But in fact most farms use the collective contract in a single direction -- that of increasing production. As for the saving of resources, this is often viewed as a secondary task.

Economic methods of managements, the speaker went on the say, must predominate and the style of management must be professional with the emphasis on the organization of matters at local level with the number of sessions and conferences and the quantity of administrative documentation kept to the essential minimum. Administrative organs must occupy themselves not with individual technological operations, which fall within the competence of farm leaders and specialists, but with the economy, the training of cadres, the introduction of innovations, social questions, and ensuring that the agro-industrial complex's development is planned and proportioned. The development of such a style of operation by agro-industrial complex management organs is one of party committees' main tasks.

In brief, the question of transferring not only kolkhozes and sovkhozes to autonomous financing but also the organs which manage them -- the entire system of the Gosagroprom and primarily rayon agro-industrial associations and oblast agro-industrial committees -- has become urgent. They must be autonomous financing organs and, as V.I. Lenin said, they must be entirely responsible for ensuring that their enterprises are not loss-making.

This is vertical autonomous financing, so to speak. It is equally important to have horizontal autonomous financing, that is, autonomous financing in reciprocal relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes, on the one hand, and the processing enterprises and service organizations, on the other. We have made very little progress here. Departmental interests even under the present structure of management of the agro-industrial complex often prevail over general state interests. Thus we must find ways to shape common economic interests. Otherwise "horizontal" autonomous financing will not fully reveal its potential. Autonomous financing relations are needed not only between organizations belonging to the agro-industrial complex but also within its subdivisions.

Ye. K. Ligachev dwelt on the new methods of management in construction. Speaking further on the specialization of agricultural production, he noted that at one time this work was conducted more actively than now both centrally and locally. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to go back to the existing plans for specialization on farms and in rayons and oblasts, to make the appropriate adjustments to them in the light of new opportunities, and to make determined progress in this main area.

The further democratization of administration is a powerful means of developing people's labor and social activeness. Like the restructuring of society it also influences the economy. The connection is comprehensive and organic. This must be taken into account by party committees in their daily work with labor collectives and lower-level organs of production management.

Characterizing social factors, the CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed that a profound improvement has been noticed in the social restructuring of the countryside. Some experience has been accumulated in creating well-equipped population centers and modern production and domestic life. But we have only just begun. The discrepancy in the provision of well-equipped housing to city dwellers and country dwellers in many republics and oblasts is not being reduced, it is increasing. It is intolerable that work in the social restructuring of the countryside is uncoordinated and not comprehensive. In brief, there is much work ahead to shape the modern material and technical base of the social area of the agrarian sector.

He went on to say:

To achieve a major step forward in increasing the rate of the agrarian sector's development, it is necessary to considerably raise the standard of party leadership of agricultural production and the entire sphere of the agro-industrial complex. Agricultural production employs almost 3 million Communists now. The prime question is to ensure that party committees' organizational activity is organically combined with the consistent actions of agro-industrial complex organs in introducing progressive techniques and advanced forms of labor organization and remuneration. The party's economic policy must be combined with people's initiative and energy. It goes without saying that the main lever for party committees is cadres. It is cadres -- as a particularly party matter -- which require great attention and great efforts on the part of party committees.

I should like to make a point here. We must do away with excessive organization and "liberate," so to speak, the secretaries of rural party organizations. Just look at all that is demanded and asked of them! They have no time for their main work, and for a party worker that, as we all know, means work with people. It is essential to resolutely change the situation that has taken shape here. At the moment the party obkom or raykom secretary frequently visits the kolkhoz or sovkhoz but not their party organizations.

The enhanced role of man and human intellect, the change made to the forms of labor organization and remuneration, and their more intensive character require major adjustments in the prevailing practice of people's education. It is necessary to abandon the arguments (which do exist) that economic methods alone can resolve all organizational and educational tasks. These arguments are clearly erroneous. Today it is particularly important to combine managerial and economic methods of leadership with broad ideological-educational work, persuasion, and the development of people's political consciousness.

The speech made particular note of the need to intensify sponsorship assistance to the countryside from industrial and construction organizations, stressing in this context that the tradition of assistance from the city to the countryside dates back to the great Lenin's times. [paragraph continues]

Sponsorship assistance must be formed on a contractual basis and must be given in such a way that leaders of industrial and construction organizations and labor collectives as a whole are proud of the fact that they are making their contribution to the development of the countryside. Such an atmosphere must be created in every republic, kray, and oblast party organization.

In conclusion, Ye K. Ligachev said:

The experience of collectives working under contract provides convincing evidence that our agro-industrial complex possesses tremendous potential which we, however, are putting into practice extremely slowly. Once more you come to the conclusion that our main asset is people and that our main reserve for acceleration is the activation of the human factor. And we are sure to attain the desired result if we instill in the working masses the energy of restructuring and create everywhere the atmosphere of a relentless desire to exceed the plan targets.

Summarizing the results of the discussion, M.S. Gorbachev said: [passage omitted]

All is not yet well with our rayon agro-industrial committees, either. Many of them have not understood their role and want to give orders to chairmen and directors. This will not do, comrades. There is no reason to believe that a kolkhoz chairman and 40-50 specialists do not know as well or as much as rayon agro-industrial association workers what their job is or how it should be done. This again is nothing other than undue administration and an attempt to adapt a new form to enable the old, bureaucratic methods of work to survive. And there is more. The rayon agro-industrial association council, consisting of sovkhoz directors, kolkhoz chairmen, and leaders of other organizations, is the main organ of the association. The rayon agro-industrial association chairman and his apparatus are there to carry out the council's will.

The main thing for the rayon agro-industrial association is to ensure that every kolkhoz and sovkhoz can disclose its potential and ensure that everything which it has produced reaches the consumer's table. A very great deal depends on it here. It is now necessary to help farms to assimilate the new methods, to provide advice, and to involve communists and scientists but, I repeat, not to assume the functions of farm leaders.

And it is quite intolerable for a party raykom in the new situation to act as it did before. Nothing has been learned by those raykom secretaries and rural raykom bureau secretaries who are incapable, even now, of abandoning bureaucratic administration and other forms and methods of work condemned by the party. The raykom's task is to see to it that the policy which we formulated at the agro-industrial committee is conducted consistently and is not distorted. Its task is to ensure that cadres are distributed correctly and are supported by means of organizational and political work.

Soviets in their turn must also be prompt in resolving questions relating both to the services area and the area of trade and municipal services, questions of housing, cultural building, road building, and so on and so forth. All this is very important and will contribute toward the retention of cadres and the stabilization of labor collectives.

In general, everyone must do his own work conscientiously and not hinder other people. The common cause will profit greatly thereby.

Comrades, let us restructure boldly, actively, and in a business-like way. Our agro-industrial complex is ready for major progress. That would be the most correct conclusion which everyone should draw from today's discussion. If we part taking with us that understanding of the situation and embody that conclusion in practical deeds and if we resolve responsibly everything which has been assigned to the complex, then comrades matters in the agro-industrial complex will surely progress. And progress more quickly.

Public Supports Policy

LD261954 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Unattributed commentary: "The Social Policy of the Soviet Communist Party"]

[Excerpts] A conference on ways of increasing the efficiency of farming was held at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow last week. The public shows great interest in the question discussed at this meeting of party leaders, managers, specialists, and scientists. This is quite natural, because farming is one of the branches of the economy directly connected with the well-being of the people. [passage omitted]

The turn for a more active social policy and the strengthening of the material side of the social and cultural sphere is evident. Nevertheless, a few days ago, the newspaper PRAVDA said that far from all the reserves of the social sphere have been used. The allocations on social purposes are not spent in full. The priority of social development has not become a law for many managers, who still pay most of their attention to industrial construction to the detriment of social. [sentence as heard]

It's not easy to change people's ideas or way of thinking, but the changes in society are irreversible; they enjoy broad public support. The problems that arise are actively discussed by labor staffs and in the press. Soviet people, approving the party policies, try to make their personal contribution to their implementation. Soviet people evaluating the first results of the changes after the party congress see that their life is growing better and richer. But not only that, it's also become more fair and free from negative sides. This is also an asset of the party's social policy.

The country is at the beginning of the path of renovation. Restructuring is only beginning; its results should be consolidated and developed. How can this be done best? This will be discussed at the full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party opening on Tuesday.

TWO DISSIDENTS REPORTEDLY GRANTED EXIT VISAS

AU301440 Vienna Teletext in German 1415 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow -- Soviet dissidents Anatoliy Koryagin and Sergey Khorodovich, who were sentenced to imprisonment in a camp, have received exit visas to leave for the West.

Moscow dissident circles today stated that the wives of the prisoners were told about the decision of the Soviet authorities. The exit visas are also valid for the families of the two dissidents.

If Koryagin and Khorodovich do not accept the offer, they will have to serve their full sentences.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL SESSION DISCUSSES 1987 TASKS

PM3O1549 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jan 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Collegium"]

[Text] A session of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Colegium was held in Moscow yesterday. It was opened by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. The session participants discussed the results of work during 1986 and outlined measures to fulfill the State Plan of Economic and Social Development for the second year of the 5-year plan.

The speakers pointed out that kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing and servicing enterprises of the agro-industrial complex possess great reserves for increasing production, improving product quality, and reducing prime costs. The need to make better use of the production potential created in the countryside and of labor resources and land and to make wide, businesslike use of progressive forms of labor organization and payment and intensive technologies was emphasized. Great attention was paid to the need for the speediest assimilation of economic management methods, the improvement of financially autonomous relations, the training of cadres and the social restructuring of the countryside.

I.I. Skiba, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, participated in the collegium's work.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-21 JAN REPORTED

LD220251 [Editorial Report] the following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 19-21 January. GMT times of broadcasts are given in brackets at the end of each item.

19 January

Unusually warm weather for January has enabled agricultural workers in the south of Ubekistan to start sowing spring crops earlier than usual. The mechanizers of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya Oblasts today began sowing barley and wheat seeds. In the current year, the spring crops will take up 25,000 hectares in the republic and winter crops will occupy the remainder of the grain belt. Shoots have already appeared on 500,000 hectares of dryland. Rains have had a favorable effect on the state of the crops sown. Cultivators have now begun their top dressing. [1900]

20 January -- No fileworthy items monitored.

21 January

The Kurgan Scientific REsearch Institute for Grain Farming has prepared new types of wheat for testing by the state. The winter variety has a record production potential, as has the hard spring wheat. The hard variety of wheat is being recommended for the first time: One of its creators, Vladimir Viktorovich Lisych, says that it is a quick-ripening type with qualities as good as the Kharkov variety; it has a high yield -- over the years of the test period the increment was in the region of 5-6 quintals. In Kazakhstan this year in comparison with the zonally graded Bezinchutskaya-639 an increment of 4-5 quintals was obtained. It is planned to sow hard wheat in the oblast on up to 50,000 hectares by the end of the 5-year plan. [0300]

COSMOS SATELLITE LAUNCHES REPORTED BY TASS

Cosmos-1816 29 Jan

LD291509 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- The USSR today launched an earth satellite of the Cosmos series to continue the exploration of outer space.

Cosmos-1816 has been placed into the orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 104.9 minutes,
Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,024 kilometres,
Minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 979 km,
Inclination of the orbit -- 82.9 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1817 30 Jan

LD311026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1017 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1817, was launched in the Soviet Union on 30 January, 1987.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 88.4 minutes; apogee -- 224 km.; perigee -- 192 km.; orbital inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

Cosmos-1818 2 Feb

LD020847 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the Cosmos series to continue space exploration.

Cosmos-1818 was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 100.7 minutes, maximum distance from earth -- 810 kilometers, minimum distance -- 790 kilometers, inclination -- 65 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

COSMONAUTS PREPARATION FOR SPACE FLIGHT NOTED

LD301046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpts] TASS information from the Baykonur cosmodrome -- Preparations are in progress here for the launch into near-earth orbit of the Soyuz TM-2 spaceship, which will take the next crew up to the Mir station. Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are preparing for the forthcoming launch. They are at the cosmodrome undergoing final training and medical checks. Our correspondent Leonid Lazarevich presents the new crew:

[Lazarevich] You, comrade radio listeners, know the commander of the crew well. Colonel Romanenko is setting off into space for the third time. [passage omitted] He is now 42 years old. This is the first encounter with outer space for the flight engineer, 35-year-old Aleksandr Laveykin. Aleksandr graduated from the Bauman Higher Technical Educational Institution in Moscow and worked as an engineer in the design office which was formly headed by Korolev, assessing the soundness of aircraft. It is interesting to note that Aleksandr's father was an air force pilot and a hero of the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

MOSCOW RADIO REVIEWS ROLE OF PROGRESS SPACECRAFT

LD231751 Moscow World Service in English 2231 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Report by science correspondent Boris Belitskiy]

[Text] The Soviet space program is moving into a new phase. An unmanned cargo ferry, Progress 27, has docked with the Mir research station in orbit since last February. The ferry has delivered consumables and other cargo for the further operation of the station. The details from our science correspondent, Boris Belitskiy:

[Belitskiy] During the docking, there was none of the usual radio chatter between orbit and earth. This was because there was no one to observe this complicated operation from orbit. The station has been unmanned since 16 July last year. The entire operation was therefore performed automatically; travelling at a speed of 28,000 kilometers per hour the station and the space craft rendezvoused and docked.

The 27th number of this Progress ferry speaks for itself. It shows that the Soviet Union has no problems in delivering supplies to orbit. And, mind you, there has so far not been a single unsuccessful Progress launching in all the 9 years since the first Progress went into orbit. These unmanned transports have been a major factor in the success of the Soviet program a long-term flights aboard several orbital stations. Indeed, it was thanks to the Progress resupply flights that such records as the 237-day mission were established. Here's the well-known Soviet cosmonaut, Herman Titov, speaking about the Progress spacecraft.

[Begin Titov recording in Russian fading into superimposed English translation] The cosmonaut explained that the Progress craft was developed on the basis of the Soyuz manned spacecraft. It differs in that it operates completely in the automatic mode. It is intended to deliver propellants, various cargoes and scientific and technological equipment to orbit. Progress craft are not recoverable. By command from mission control, they reenter the dense layers of the atmosphere in a preset area and burn up completely. The fact that they have no descent or landing systems naturally greatly increases their cargo capacity.

Progress may thus be called a space truck; like the manned Soyuz, it consists of three compartments. It too has an engine unit, but many automatic devices have had to be added to it. Progress has a fuel tank which contains propellants for the engines of the orbital station, and once the craft and the station have docked the propellant can be pumped to the tanks of the station. Besides this, Progress has a space warehouse with many shelves where various supplies for the cosmonauts are fastened. As mission control, we found out what the Progress craft delivered to the mir station this time. It has delivered nearly a ton of propellant, supplies of fresh water, 300 kilograms of food, articles to meet the crew's hygenic requirements, medicines and research equipment. In short, everything the crew will need to live and work aboard the station.

One of the Mir station's six docking points has thus now been occupied. But there are five more, for manned spacecraft and for big research and production modules, in which Soviet and international crews will conduct research for scientific and economic needs. [end recording]

PAPER NOTES NEW RESEARCH SHIP ARRIVAL IN MURMANSK

PM281645 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jan 87 First Edition p 2

[S. Baranova Murmansk dispatch: "Vessel's Second Profession"]

[Excerpt] A new weather research ship -- the Viktor Buynitskiy, named for the famous Soviet hydrographer and oceanographer who took part in many expeditions -- has arrived in Murmansk, its port of registration.

The ship is one of a new series of multipurpose vessels being built at the shipyards of the Finnish city of Turku to meet an order from the Soviet Union and will work as part of the Murmansk hydrometeorological service fleet. [passage omitted]

RESEARCH SHIPS UNCOVER DEEP-WATER 'SENSATIONS'

PM301511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent L. Kapelyushnyy: "Treasures of the Deep"]

[Text] Klaypeda -- The Akademik Mstislav Keldysh and the Vityaz, scientific research ships of the USSR Institute of Oceanology, have returned home from the Pacific and the eastern Atlantic respectively. In an interview for KALININGRADSKAYA PRAVDA the scientists reported big successes in unraveling the secrets of the ocean depths.

From the Paysis, descending 48 times to a depth of 2,000 meters, the scientists of the Mstislav Keldysh were able to look at a hitherto unknown world. The reward was the discovery of a totally new type of animal unknown to science. In the color photographs it appears as red-orange tubes, with a hint of yellow, green, and blue, in the shape of a star with crooked radiating arms.

Equally important is the "supplement" to the sensation -- an unusual agglomeration of complex ores in the form of fantastic towers the height of multistory buildings. These "skyscrapers" cover a large area of the ocean depths and are of great interest to marine geologists.

The Vityaz also carried out geological tasks, studying the mountain chains, volcanoes, and rocks of the deep. For the first time scientists on board the submersible Argus used its drilling gear to obtain a core sample at an unprecedented depth. A truly unique experiment.

The material assembled by the expeditions is now being studied at the Institute of Oceanology and perhaps there are more surprises to come.